restaurant. '

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, 🥒 then the full grain in the ear"

POLITICAL

OLYMPICS

The Monitor's view

As South Africa adjusts.

mestic and foreign policy - have significance tiated package. for the West's endeavor to keep the simmering cauldron from boiling over in southern Africa. One is South Africa's public pledge of support for the United States effort to bring about a end of the month (the UN deadline for granting negotiated settlement in Rhodesia. The other is the territory independence) and, while he did the South African Government's announcement not spell out what he had in mind, the exthat henceforth blacks in urban areas will be pectation now is that South Africa is moving permitted to buy or build homes without having first to take out citizenship in tribal home-

The moves point to a heightened recognition among white South Africans that they will have to adjust their racial policies if there is not to be an explosion of civil war in southern Africa, attended by the danger of Soviet and Cuban involvement. The moves do not go as for as will eventually be needed to foster peaceful change in the region, but as steps in the right direction they can only be welcomed.

First let's take the foreign policy initiative. There is little doubt Henry Kissinger is encouraged by the expressions of support for his policy voiced by South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller in an address to the National Party congress. This is in effect South Africa's place all across the country and local newsfirst public endorsement of a solution in neigh- papers were being threatened with new reboring Rhodesia based on majority rule by straints because of their coverage of black unblacks with safeguards for the minority rights rest. of whites. How far Pretoria will go toward helping the U.S. and Britain achieve such a settiement remains to be seen, however. It pre- separation of the races. But, insofar as the latsumably is Dr. Kissinger's hope that South Af- est measure affords blacks a bit more justice,

There is also a ray of hope on the sensitive problem of Namibia (South-West Africa). Dr. Muller said he was hopeful of progress by the toward a compromise on the problem.

To touch on South Africa's internal policies. the government's move on home ownership represents a major concession. It comes as Pretoria views with alarm the growing nationalism and restiveness among blacks.

It is doubtful, however, to what extent the measure will placate the rising demands of urban black leaders. It is limited to the black township of Soweto, where the violence began in June. It still prohibits blacks from owning the land on which their homes are located. And, of course, it does not alter South Africa's basic policy of apartheid, which the South African Government regards as fundamental.

Even as the government was announcing the measure, new waves of arrests were taking

South Africa, in short, is yet a long way rica will use the leverage of its economic and military ties with Rhodesia to exert pressure sible in their white-ruled country.

. . . Rhodesia fights harder

White Rhodesians jubilantly celebrated their sistance for those who wished to leave the country's raid into Mozambique to smash up a . country as well as guarantees for those who guerrilla base and Prime Minister Ian Smith justifies the act on grounds of the international practice of hot pursuit. But the jubilation is sorely misplaced. The move is bound to increase tensions along Rhodesia's border, escalate the level of fighting, and could perhaps invite Soviet-supported retaliation by Mozambique.

Mr. Smith and his militant white supporters seem determined to take Rhodesia down the dangerous and unrewarding path of bloodshed and violence. Yet even Rhodesia's neighbors, including white-ruled South Africa, are pressing for a political settlement with black moderates to transfer majority power to the country's 6 million Africans within two years.

Britain and the United States are working vigorously behind the scenes to produce just such a negotiated settlement, and it is difficult to fathom Ian Smith's intransigeance. He is of course playing on the fear of Rhodesia's 250,000 whites that they would lose everything - fortunes, homes, constitutional rights when and if the blacks took power. But the plan being devised in London and Washington, while not known in detail, reportedly would of-fer a "safety net" in the form of financial as-ning out.

This may not be the solution envisaged by those enterprising whites who settled in Rhodesia. But, given the realities in southern Africa loday, a policy of indefinite white rule is neither viable nor defensible. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger only recently warned that Rhodesia is "the most immediately dangerous" spot in southern Africa and that if the guerrilla war goes on the Cubans or the Russians will become involved.

Hence, instead of fighting what is certain to be a losing battle — and Rhodesia has now lowered the call-up age for military service from 17 to 16 - Prime Minister Smith ought to be pressed by his compatriots to resume talks with Joshua Nkomo and other moderate Rhodesian black leaders on a negotiated settlement. If such talks do not proceed soon and reach a successful conclusion, the danger exists that the leadership of Rhodesia's blacks will shift to the radical and leftist guerrillas. Then it may be too late to save the situation.

In Dr. Kissinger's blunt words, "Time is run-

Ulster's march for peace

Through the terrorism and grief of seven counterparts lack any basis for widespread years of sectarian street warters in Northern, popular support.

Like the organization of Londonderry women the outlawed IRA and its militant Protestant

all political persuasion to find a way out of the

For the forces for peace and an equitable political settlement as shown in the march against violence, are growing in Northern Ire-

Japan's housecleaning

In view of being up all night with Reagan and Ford, how

do you assess your chances?'

Political stability in Japan has been counted so permanent a fixture of the post-World War Il era that the Wost has hardly grasped the impilcations of what is happening there. If the Lockheed scandal leads to further revolutions of criminal wrongdoing, it could destabilize the Japanese political scene. It could even touch South Korea, where Japanese business has close links with the Park regime.

At the least the indictment of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka on charges of bribery confronts the ruling Liberal Democratic Party with its biggest challenge to date. And the big question now is how the Japanese people will react. Will they regard Mr. Tanaka's arrest as proof that the LDP has set about cleansing itself and is determined to root out wrongdoing? Or will they perceive it as a sign that the LDP leadership is riddled with corruption and choose to vent their outrage against the party in the parliamentary election this fall?

Viewing events as outsiders, we see decided opportunity in the situation. The fact is, Japaese democracy, implanted from the outside, the Tanaka case may not be pleasant but it provides just such a test. If handled wisely, it could prove to be a healthy development for democracy, strengthening Japan's institutions and proving a benefit to society and the party.

So far. Premier Takeo Miki has proceeded with commendable determination. A: olitician who early on was influenced by the imerican concept of grass-roots democracy, he has pledged to get to the bottom of the scandal, even if the chips fall on his own faction of the party.

It is worth noting that political corruption in have been covered up, for bribery has not been regarded as necessarily corrupt. The very ar-rest of a prominent political figure is unusual in the Japanese scheme of things and suggests terprise. — Glascow Herald

While the Lockheed affair does bear it

It is to be hoped, then, that they will regard Japanese democratic system is alternated

Mirror of opinion The humble spud

down in price it will be back to the white favourite with many Scottish families with said mince — if they can afford the bucher's bill, that is. And perhaps a quick more in keeping with his station in life.

By the same token the public will pay in the enough over to invest in the growth of the WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 30, 1976

Fruit of Soweto boycott:

Blacks fight for power — not just improvement

By Geoffrey Godsell Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The three-day black work boycott in Johannesburg could prove to be the most significant black political happening in South Africa since the tough white National Party took over in

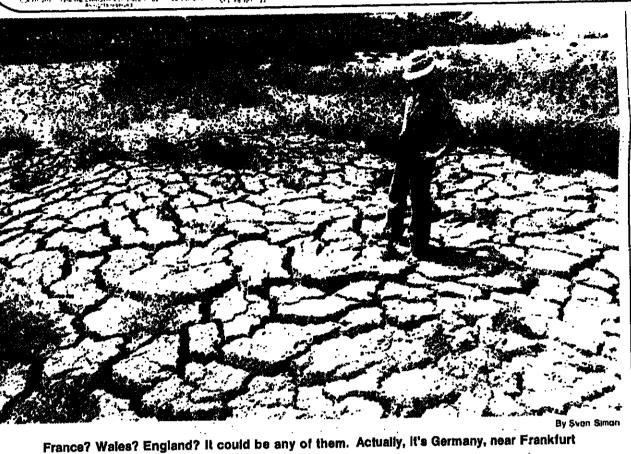
1948. Perhaps the most significant ever. This is because the work boycott stemmed from the Black Power or Black Consciousness movement. The movement's aim is not simply better conditions for blacks in a still rucially separated South Africa. It is nothing short of a reversal of the present order with black power, black political power across the length and breadth of the land.

The work boycott, begun Monday, was a qualified success. On the first day, some three-quarters of the black work force living in the huge township of Soweto stayed away from their jobs in neighboring Johannesburg. The boycott continued Tuesday and Wednesday, with thousands still not turning up for work, but with the absenteeism less than on the first day.

There was, however, a flerce black backlash to the work boycott by Monday night, and there was every indication that the backlash was being encouraged by the South African Government, Minister of Justice, Police, and Prisons James Kruger said: "The general situation seems to be crystallizing out into a backlash of annoyance by people who are being physically intimidated by students. . . . I frankly think the situation will calm itself now, once black people realize there is a strong backlash."

There was indeed much evidence that some Soweto blacks who stayed away from work were intimidated into joining the boycott by the young militants who are increasingly wresting political leadership from the more traditional black spokesmen in the townships. Among those who ignored the call for the boycott were some Zulu workers who had a hostel of their own in Soweto. They returned from work Monday to find it burned down, according to the Rand Daily Mail. By Tuesday as many as 1,500 Zulus had armed themselves

with sticks, stones, and short spears and were ready to de battle with the militants - which is just what they did. The South African Press Association reported at least six people killed and over 100 injured. **★Please turn to Page 13**



'Mend that dripping tap at once' nected with the supply of water, a state-ment from the Prime Minister's office By Takashi Oka Staff correspondent of

Britain's anti-drought 'supremo':

Britain's campaign against what has been called the worst drought in centuries has begun to take shape with Prime Minister James Callaghan's appointment of a "supremo" to oversee all

The Christian Science Monitor

anti-drought measures. Denis Howell, Minister of State, who has been in charge of recreation and

N. Koreans and E. Germans:

Trigger-happy frontiersmen

said Aug. 24. The statement was issued after 11 ministers whose responsibilities are directly affected by the drought had met under Mr. Callaghan's chairmanship. Mr. Howell got down to work im-

Lord Nugent, chairman of the National Water Council, warned businessmen and the trades unions that they sports, is to coordinate all matters con-might face a three-day work week unless

to save water. The government's strategy is to avoid

such drastic measures at all costs, by giving preference to industrial users and agriculture over household consumers. There is wide agreement that the drought situation calls for cool heads

and decisive measures. As one official nented, part of the difficulty is that Britain has never had to face a comparable situation in recorded memory: *Please turn to Page 14

Christianity vs. racism in South Africa

By June Goodwin Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian churches could yet save South Africa,

What is happening in the black and white churches here may be as important in preventing a bloody race war in southern Africa as Prime Minister John Vorster's polit-

For in this church-oriented country the teachings of the Bible have been used during the past 25 years as the theological juslification for apartheid (the legal separation of the races).

Now the moral basis of apartitoid and therefore of the National Party running the country is crumbling in the thinking of the members of the powerful white Dutch Reformed Church.

The interpretation of the story of the Tower of Babel in the Old Testament (God divided the world into different races and languages and meant them to stay that way) according to traditional Dutch Re-formed thinking simply cannot stand up to the teachings of the New Testament that God is no respecter of persons.

Also, Christianity is the only basis of moral appeal open to blacks in South Africa. Unlike civil-rights leaders in the United States, blacks here cannot call for the protection of human rights enshrined in any constitution. The only statement the South African Constitution makes is that the government stands united "to further the contentment and spiritual and material welfare of all in our midst."

Analysis

Thus the blacks have turned to the church as the channel which is not continually blocked by the white government. And black power has come to the churches.

Black consciousness and white consciousness are facts," says one black minister from Soweto, the black township on the fringe of Johnnnesburg where rioting began in June. "There may or may not be Christ consciousness in one or the other."

'A meeting of all black ministers in South' Africa enlied for Aug. 27 and 28 is likely to be the beginning of a united black church;

: *Picase turn to Page 14

mass of Irish people - Protestant and Roman political solution, which must inevitably in-Catholic alike - strongly oppose a violent solution to political problems.

Following the recent killing of three small stalled. But the weekend demonstration. children by an Irish Republican Army (IKA) geteway car, more than 10,000 people, most of them Catholic women, joined in one of Northern Treland's largest peace demonstrations. Despite threats of retailation and a confrontation with IRA supporters, several hundred Protestants bravely walked with the Catholic marchers through areas of guerrilla support in Belfast.

against violence three years ago and that city's words against the tenforist activity which "Christians Declaration for Peace" last year, sometimes originates in his country with firm Saturday's march can be seen as evidence that action.

clude the sharing of government power between Protestants and Catholics, appears to be against continued violence, no matter what its source, must stimulate reasonable leaders of

As with the recent assassination of the British Ambassador to Ireland, the public outpouring for peace should firm up Britain's resolve not to leave Northern Ireland in a state of turmoil. It should also demonstrate to Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave that he can back his

Japan, stemming from the organic tie between corporate business and government, is nothing new. It has been part of the system all along. In the past the Tanaka scandal might well

that the case could affect the entire practice of doing business in Japan. At least the most blatant uses of money for political influence might

Monday, August 23, 1976

seeds of profound political turmoil, it might also be borne in mind that the Japanese all-tudes have a built-in resilience. The Japanese and especially the Liberal Democrats, have es perienced scandals and shocks before, and managed to absorb them and go on.

this unsavory development as an opportunity to cleanse their political and their corporate system — and demonstrate to the world that the

Now that at long last potatoes are coming the road for a fish supper at tea time. Such are the gourmet delights of the humble spill which we welcome back to the table at price

There is a moral in this for consumers an growers - nobody gains from food scarcities Cynical about their treatment at the hands of the politicians, there is a tendency among farmers to believe that it is only when a produce to believe that it is only when a uct is in short supply that they receive a realist tic price from the market. Even if this is into resistance to high food prices has never here

end, through dearer food and lower living star dards, il farmers are not given adequate turns for their produce, Farm-gate prices must be sufficient to recoup costs, provide a living for the farmer and his workers, and leave

- esimol helvoes roll westward

Obviously there are still two flash points

along the frontiers of the old "cold war."

Blood has been shed in the month of August

both at Panmunjom on the border between

North and South Korea and also along the fron-

By Paul Wobl Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gray-blue trucks and trailers marked "Sovietrans-Auto" are taking to West European highways loaded with game, caviar, sturgeon, and other specially foods. Most recently, the Soviet vehicles, which bear the nationality sign "SU,"

have carried strawberries. Western Eu-

rope used to import berries almost ex-clusively from Spain, Morocco, and Israel. On the return trip some of the Soviet rucks take machine tools and spare parts for automobiles to Iran, which has become the Soviet Union's biggest customer in overland transit.

*Please turn to Page 14

enclave of West Borlin. They want an end to showcase within their own midst of the higher standard of living onjoyed by West Ger-In Koren, Mr. Kim has crawled back a-re-

tier between East and West Germany. The in-

cident at Panmunjom has momentarily sub-

sided. It could revive at any moment. Tension

There is probably a common reason, Kim II

Sung, the aging dictator of North Korea has

never been satisfied with his present territories.

Ho has always wanted to add South Korea to

They want, above all, to suppross the Western

remains high along the German frontier.

markable distance by "regretting" the killing of two American officers at the poplar free at Panmunjum. It is a reasonable supposition that his Chinese neighbors have quietly told him to "knock it off" and "get wiso."

The fact remains that he did provoke, or allow, an incident in which two American officers were killed, and thus he did test the speed and vigor of American reaction during a prosidential campaign year when he might have mistakenly thought Americans would be timid.

The American reaction was not limid, On. the contrary the White House undoubtedly welcomed the chance to prove its "firinness." After all, Mr. Ford's first big popular success as * Please turn to Page 14

Juan Carlos: no one's

laughing at him now

It is a demai seizes it by the mission with h comes our of t nicture whose iato meaningles Miss Trueina

sarprise, howe achieved star s tress has been cades. She is performers wi dom, their prir ents the base warding caree

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R

WOMEN OF ULSTER. Calling on "all Christian people, all decent people" to forget sectarian bitterness and work actively for peace, Mrs. Mairaid Corrigan reminds them, "You cannot love God if you do not love one another." Mrs. Corrigan discusses her campaign to unite Protestants and Roman Catholics against violence. Page 5

Highlights

S. AFRICA'S DAYS OF DECISION. Whether Communists are actually inspiring black unrest, or deliberately exploiting it, Joseph Harsch suggests whites must act promptly and wisely to deny them the role of champions of the blacks in southern Africa. His commentary is also translated into French and German. Page 26



Anwar al-Sadat talks to a reporter about his philosophy, his life-time enhusiasm for the land and his vision for Egypt's future. He hopes to double irrigated land by 2000 and to make his country self-sufficient in everything but wheat. Page 16

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Editor of the weekly international Editors

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FOCUS

Time capsules as big business

By Jo Ann Levine

New York Open up today's time capsule in 100 years and you would find: a pair of cut-off blue jeans, a motorcycle, a two-dollar bill, and a straw hat among other things - all in per-

Because of the U.S. bicentennial, this is a big year for time capsules, but Jim Kusterer Jr., the U.S. time capsule expert, says, "They are starting to happen around the

Since he designed his first capsule in 1971, his firm, now called Time Capsules, Inc., has sold more than 400. Mr. Kusterer's capsules are fancy compared with the "shoe-box-in-the-cornerstone" or the "stuff-an-oldpipe-and-bury-it" methods. His capsules are meant to ensure that their contents will be totally preserved; air is pumped out, argon gas pumped in and chemical preservatives added before the capsule is scaled.

The costs of his time capsules range from \$497 for a modest capsule to \$30,000 for a 450-cubic-foot capsule designed to store back volumes of the San Diego Tribune.

Mr. Kusterer, who was in charge of preserving the original copy of "The Star-Spangled Banner," has also served as a consultant to the Library of Congress, the National Gallery of Art in Washington, the

Museum of Modern Art in New York, and the archives of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

Civic groups and government organizations inquire most frequently about time capsules, Mr. Kusterer says. He feels this is the best way to get a number of individuals to participate in supplying capsule contents. He notes, however, that private individuals are beginning to purchase time capsules. One person bought a capsule in order to preserve some of his family's heritage. It was designed to look like an end table.

A time capsule in Nebraska is big enough to hold a 1976 Vega and a motorcycle. It is being placed in a vault and smothered in 15 tons of concrete. The businessman in charge of the \$15,000 project has gotten Boy Scouts to draw murals in it - and plenty of

Reynolds Metals Company decided to skip the bicentennial and concentrate on the tricentennial by way of time capsules. Mr. Kusterer designed a two-cubic-foot time capsule of aluminum which Reynolds is giving away to the governors of the states and territories, the National Bicentennial Commission, and the National Archives.

Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis has accepted one of the Reynolds' time cap-

sules. He will turn it over to the town of Medfield, which is celebrating its 325th anniversary this year and which will keep the capsule for the next 99 years.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTO

On July 2, President Ford signed his name to a scroll, then dropped his pen (on purpose) into the national bicentennial time capsule. All the Reynolds capsules are due to be opened on July 4, 2075 - which gives everybody a year to prepare for the tricen

Popular additions to the documents nor mally deposited in time capsules are such plastic items as ball point pens, children's toys, and credit cards. It is assumed that these plastic items, made from dwindling petroleum supplies, will be extinct in 100

Mr. Kusterer notes that in the past losing time capsules has been a major problem "About 40 percent of the time capsule projects started 80 years ago or longer have been lost," he said. To prevent this, Time Capsules, Inc., is keeping a master chart of all its capsules and is storing it - in a time capsule, of course - and setting up a trust to look after it.

A love of nostalgia or history may not be the only reason for preserving mementos in time capsules. Mr. Kusterer was present at the opening of the oldest time capsule be knows of, the Marin County Courthouse time capsule in San Raphael, California which dates back to 1830. It included plant of adobe from the original courthouse and ture, a set of handcuffs ("in pretty good shape"), a pound sample of silver from the Comstock Lode, and proof copies of gold and silver coins from the Carson City Mint.

Ulster: good news that gets forgotten

Violence stops at the factory door; business attracts overseas investors

quickly rebuilt and put back in business.)

investor 'comes to see'

Carpet workers trained

Northern Ireland.

By Takashi Oka Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Why should anyone want to invest in Northern Ireland, a country scarred by violence between Roman Catholic and Protestant extremists for over seven years?

Northern Ireland Government officials, striving with almost fanatic dedication to attract new investment and to bring down an unemployment rate of over 10 percent — nearly double that of the rest of the United Kingdom, admit that this is the first and most urgent question potential investors put to them.

TRANSATLANTIC VIEW

"Don't take our word for it. Come and see for yourselves," they answer. Roland Moyle, Minister of State in charge of industry in Northern Ireland, said in a recent interview: Investors abroad should consider Northern Ireland, and before reaching a decision, take a

they have difficulty even getting the would be investor to come and see.

Violence exaggerated?

The violence is there, all right, but it is vastly exaggerated by television and the press Or rather, there is insufficient counter. balancing news to give a fair picture of what is actually going on.

A bombing is news. The killing of a little stirle caught in cross fire between army and learner-little is news.

But If Short Bruthers, the airplane manufac-turers, win an briter for new, small passenger plantalin the highly complititive American and worth airspace market, that is at most a small them, on the business page.

If Roman Catholic and Protestant workers, whatever their raligious and political differ-

ences outside, work on the whole harmoniously Hougton had received the keys to his factoriand without friction on the shop floor, that is The first tile was turned out the day before not news. If factories, unlike shops, hotels, res- Christmas. taurants, and other places where people gather Mr. van Heugten's wage costs are far lower in their nonwork hours, have been generally

spared bombing or terrorist incidents, that, erlands. than they would have been in his native Nethagain, is hardly news. (Only one major fac-According to United Nations comparative

tory, belonging to Courtaulds, the giant Britishstatistics, the average hourly wage in Northern based textile company, has been bombed and that was four years ago. The factory was lands I pound 71 pence. Ireland in 1974 was 92 pence and in the Nether-Fringe costs are correspondingly low, ac

cording to the same statistics; 60 percent in the Netherlands, making the total cost to the employer 2 pounds 72 pence, while in Northeta It is almost as if Protestant and Roman Ireland they are 19 percent, meaning that the Catholic workers found a certain therapeutic employer pays out in all only 1 pound 9 peace value in their work, an escape from their political and other confrontations, says Harry Oliwhat since, but the comparison remains valid. ver, director of industrial development for

One investor who heeded the Northern Ire- Unrest is worldwide

land invitation to "come and see" is P.J. van As for violence, Mr. van Heugten says inc. Heugten, a Dutch industrialist who was looking plotures projected on television do for a site within the European Community shock effect, but unrest is popping with the European Community shock effect, but unrest is popping with the European Community shock effect, but unrest is popping with the learning that the community of the places in Europe, even in the ching of an other places in Europe, even in the ching of an other places in Europe, even in the ching of an other places in Europe, even in the ching of an other places in Europe, even in the ching of an other places in Europe, even in the ching of an other places in Europe, even in the ching of an other places in Europe, even in the ching of an other places in Europe, even in the ching of an other places in Europe, even in the ching of (These are woven carpets with a special bitus erlands, as the South Moluccan hijacking of an

men backing making it possible for them to be entire train showed some months back.

cut up in squares and laid down or replaced. Mr. van Heigten has found Northern reland square by square, without the compileated a pleasant place to visit and to work in the sewing and outling the compileated. sewing and cutting floor-to-floor carpeting usu: year-old son had "a fabulous time" on a real sewing and cutting floor to floor carpeting usually requires.)

Mr. yan Heugten many floor with the said, although at first was two-week visit, he said, although at first was two-week visit, he said, although at first was five week visit, he said, although at five week visit, he was five week visit, he said, although at five week visit, he was five week vi

long ago as 1955 and has been highly successful right through the period of troubles that began in 1969 and the world depression that followed "Last year I tried to persuade them (the head

Northern Ireland is a traditional center for office) to expend the persuade them (the head life fexile industry, and though carpetmaking ager N. Irwin. Ireland, I don't know."

In Jewin Heugien found that his workers had was the initial response. But when Mr. Irwin textile (ingers" and were quickly trained. One got the head office in send out an investigating of his main incentives was that the govern team, the tune changed.

The results are investment of £2 million (\$3.6 million at current rates) that will double out in two to three years time and add 200 men put in two to three years time and add 200 men to the \$50-man work, force.

Franco era. Now, together, the Juan Carlos-Adolpho Suarez team appears to be engineering a quiet revolution.

No one is telling "Juan Carlos jokes" any

In the old days, Spaniards relaxing in crowded Madrid cafes chortled at jokes about "El Caudillo" (Gen. Francisco Franco) and "his" prince. In these jokes, Franco was por- trust have begun. trayed as an iron-willed dictator who intended to cling to power whatever happened.

By Joe Gandelman

Special correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

as a naive, pliable, and less-than-brilliant

All that has changed

is scarcely mentioned anymore. Spain's newly government's new credibility has apparently liberated press refers to the past 40 years as "the dictatorship." The biggest laugh in town, ties. meanwhile, seems to be the line: "Juan Carlos talks about democracy in English and to the Army in pure Spanish.

This reflects growing respect for the King's often underestimated political abilities. "He plays Left and Right" explains one prominent opposition member. "The day after he declared amnesty he put on his uniform and visited the Army. Amnesty and Army - that's his

Juan Carlos's growing clout stems mainly from having gained the opposition's confidence by assuming a risky activist, and advocate, role. Increasingly, his judgement seems vindicated. For instance, his porsonal choice for prime minister (and some say his political alter ego). Adolpho Suarez, has proven to be no the background tool and everyone's sympathetic listener.

In the past, Mr. Suarez has been linked to the right-wing Falange to Opus Dei (the Ro- out of existence or scrap the King's reforms? man Catholic layman's society) and to the late If it kills the reforms how will the opposition Prime Minister Luis Carrero Bianco. But his react? And would the King be willing then to loyalty to Juan Carlos predates the post-rule by decree?

• A partial amnesty decreed July 30 is freeing most political prisoners and has led to the return of many exiles. For example, 400

Basque exiles have returned. New opposition-government dialogue and

· Alleged torture in the Basque country is said to have sharply tapered off since the new The then-Prince Juan Carlos was portrayed government placed Spain's 106,000-man internal security forces under civilian control.

• A faction of the Basque separatist group ETA is reportedly pressing within the organi-General Franco, although hardly forgotten, zation for "negotiation" versus violence. The spurred the faction to opt for traditional poli-

> • The 1053 Vatican-Madrid concordat, which allowed General Franco to exercise political control over the church by appointing bishops, is to be revised. The Vatican long wanted to scrap the agreement. Now, Madrid does too.

Thus, after nine tightrope walking months since the passing of General Franco, Juan Carlos is proving he is his own man and Spain's No. 1 political force. But challenges ahead may be as enormous as gains achieved so far. There is an ailing economy; a 20 percent in-

flation rate, among Europe's highest; unemployment; a sluggish industry; a large balance of payments deficit - \$3.5 billion so far this year); and another possible peseta devaluation. The possibility of labor unrest looms in

Then there is the entrenched-rightist Cortes (rubber-stamp Parliament.) Will it vote itself



Juan Carlos and son Fakpe watch Army maneuvers

Juan Carlos of Spain: 'Amnesty and Army — that's his game

And if there were such a serious crisis, would the Army remain loyal?

The future of the monarchy also is at stake. "The crown is in danger." maintains a leading Spanish editor. "It is very difficult after 40 Despite these lingering questions, there is years to resurrect it. Monarchies survive begrowing hope that Spain's vibrant, youthful, cause they are quasi-etornal. Ours has been re-

The editor further warns; "This is an ex- mocracy to post-Franco Spain.

tremely dangerous moment for Spain. The old state is quickly disintegrating, while the new state has yet to be built. So there is little authority and an institutional vacuum."

Europe

outward-reaching "silent generation" may succeed in its dream of peacefully bringing de-

Whiff of swastika worries Bonn

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

West Germany has another radical under-

ground movement on its hands. It consists of a growing number of secret cells of rightist radicals. They have names like "Steelhelmets" and "Federation of Fighting German Soldiers." They are called neo-Nazi

but have no open political organization. While they have not used the degree of torrorism that made the leftisf-anarchist Baaderdeinhof gang notorious, some have committed arson and set off bombs. Several of the small groups have been found with arsenals of rifles.

ammunition, and hand grenades. Some of these para-military groups stage secret maneuvers at night, wearing steel helmets

and smart officer's hats.

Law enforcement officials estimate about a hundred "hard core" individuals belong to liese groups with another 1,000 as sympathizers. The numbers are thought to be grow-

Members have smeared swastikas on grave. The rightists "Gorr stones in Jewish cemeleries and handed out ecutors have charged him with building a elicker's with the swastika and anti-communist and anti-Jewish slogans on them.

helped in some organizing hors. One of them the Lutheran Church, in parent groups at Cary Rex Lauck, a German-American from school, and in the Christian Demogratic Party Lincoln, Nebrasko, was convicted recently by ckers and sentenced to six months in fail.

Protection of the Constitution (FOPC), equivalent to the U.S. FBI, told this newspaper: "These groups don't seem to have a coherent kleology. They have nothing to do organiza-(NPD), although they meet occasionally with-

material as hostile to democracy it gained up just "Jewish propaganda," he said.

to 10 percent of the parliamentary scats in several state parliaments late in the 1960s, but it has lost all these seats now and in the last federal election polled less than 1 percent of the

Law enforcement officials have brought criminal actions against some of the rightist cells. Individuals are not easy to identify, since they often go by numbers rather than by names. It is supposedly hard to join a cell, since an applicant must be committed and not

"soft or cowardly. The magazine, Der Spiegel, in a report on these groups, quoted a right-wing radical as saying: "One has to be ready to go all the wny in this, ready to go to prison and lose his pos-

sessions and his profession.'' The Federal Ministry of the Interior has a eam of sociologists studying the phenomenon. Police report that up to 50 rightist radicals

met recently in Wiesbaden and formed a group whose fittle can be translated the National Socialists Workers Party. This reporter interviewed Manfred Röder, an attorney from Schwartzenborn, organizer of :

criminal organization. :/: His organization started, he said, to fight Two American neo Nazis are sold to have pornography. He also was active, he said, in

(CDU). But he saw no reforms coming. a German court for handing out swastika sli- ... Mr. Röder said: "I concluded that the will of . the people isn't being represented today. All A spokesman for the Federal Office for the votes are bought - like in New York. We must get rid of the parties. The German Federal Government is a criminal organization that

tricks the people. It must be gotten rid of:" The attorney was only 16 when World War II tionally with the National Democratic Party onded "But more and more," he sold, "I feel Hitter was right."

THE WAY

Falling franc benefits U.S. tourist

Money-go-round's ups and downs

The Christian Science Monitor

The dollar has gained almost 10 percent against the French franc since the middle of March, when the franc began a steady slide.

But while American money looks good in France right now, it is beginning to shrink again in West Germany. While the French franc has slipped, the West German mark and the Swiss franc have been climbing, and the world monetary system has been showing the strains of a structure that no economist is happy with:

The most immediate problem for the European currencies is political. West Germany, with notional elections in October, has stordfastly resisted pressure for another revaluation of the mark upward. In France there are vacation-time predictions of a major government change. Polls are suggesting if the 1978 parlinmontary elections were held loday, the Social- Giscard d'Estaing returned from vacation, ists-Communist alliance would command a ma- wheels are being set in motion for a new ccoiority.

This france schoold theoretically improve in value if the French recovery continues to improve. But economists here see built-in prob-Parls lems for the French currency: • Inflation is rising here again, and it is still

> significantly higher than in West Germany. • Wost Germany is France's primary trad-• The overall French trade balance is i heavy deficit again, and will be hurt more by a

> fall in agricultural exports due to the drought. • France now has a built-in oil-price problem. Virtually all oil is imported and paid for in dollars. Every drop in the franc's value against the dollar therefore raises oil prices. A"

cally increases oil-import costs, which hurts the balance of trade. Finance Minister Jean Plarre Fourcade has insisted recently the franc is worth more than currency speculators think. With President

devalued franc helps exports, but it automati-

nomic plan to be announced in late September.

tis leaders."

The NPD, a nec-Nazi party, operates legally. He says "Germany is now an occupied although it is often described in official federal land." The idea that littler started the war is

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Europe

Portugal: they're singing the old familiar songs again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

After more than two years of experimental revolution, it looks as though Portugal has finally opted to get back to nor-

Few things have shown this more clearly than the calm way the Portuguese have taken the return to Lisbon of Gen. Antonio de Spinola,

Three weeks ago, the ex-President flew into Lisbon after an 18 month-exile that was prompted by Communist accusations of his participation in a right-wing coup attempt in 1975. His arrival here caused a flurry in the government and a storm of protest from the Communists and far left.

But after only a week, his presence in the country seems to have been largely accepted. Newspapers that bannered his return and devoted pages to speculation about it, have turned to more mundane problems such as the serious drought affecting the country and its even graver economic problems.

Even the far left's protest march over General Spinola. which was supported by 40 Communist unions, failed to draw the oki-style crowds. The government did not even bother to sond out the usual riot police to patrol it. The revolutionary fervor and pizzazz of last year seemed to have fizzled out.

Another sign of Portugal's desire to settle down and take up some of its more traditional ways again was the reappearance of Amalia Rodrigues. Amalia is Portugal's most famous singer of fados, those sad, husky Portuguese songs about love and fato that foreigners either love or hate. Until the revolution. they were always on the radio. Last year, when the Communists held sway, they disappeared completely, replaced by such revolutionary songs as "Forward, Comrade, Forward" and "To Arms, to Arms "

The Communists, who controlled most of the radio networks, disapproved of Amalia, whom they accused of being a fascist, and fados for being too fatalistic and thus utilized and pushed by the former right-wing regime.

But the Portuguese happen to enjoy their fados, whatever anyone says. Today, the radio once again happily throbs them

By Francis Rouny

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Once again the World Council of Churches

has laid itself open to the charge of being hard

on whites, soft on communists and blacks; and

once again it has wearly sought to refute the

The annual meeting of the WCC Central Committee passed lengthy resolutions con-

demning South Africa and Rhodesia, and mak-

ng further grants of church money to black

liberation movements. It tiptoed more deli-

cately round the persecution of black by black

in Uganda and Ethiopia, and while it agreed to

provide machinery to look into the repression

Iron Curtain, it named no names here and

soothingly promised that the investigation

would be on a global basis.

of human and religious libertles behind the



Lisbon train station before poster cleanup

out, while Amalia herself caused a sensation earlier this month with her first public performance since June, 1974.

Emphasizing this swing-back is the extensive cleaning-up operation now going on in Lisbon. The downtown Rossio railway station, an exuberant building with a thick icing of decoration in the old Manualine style, had been hidden under a layer of political posters for the past two years. Although grimy and still a little tattered looking, it is now shorn free of paper.

The Independence statue in the central Rossio Square has likewise been given a face-lift and sand-blasted free of all the leftist graffiti that covered it in red, black, and yellow scrawls. Shopowners - who lost the will to keep their store fronts

tidy when they found that as soon as they scrubbed off one set

World Council of Churches: hard on whites, soft on communists?

of posters another lot would appear from a different wirhave taken heart and are now scraping clean their mit lik somehow quite startling to see the main post office, the Fox Palace that houses the Information Ministry and several

banks, completely free of posters. Startling, but pleasant, The only drawback to this trend is the fact that reas, iroza during the revolution, have started to go up again. And the second homes that wealthy Portuguese were begging largers to take for small rents in order to keep the properties sale from leftist occupation are now becoming more difficult to

Most people, however, say that this is a small price topy to see Portugal get back to normal.

know of no infringement of the humanitate

intention during the five previous years

which grants had been made, and it would be

invidious and insulting to start adding cond-

tions now. One of the Russian priests attending

observed that the money (just over half a mil-

lion dollars this year) was only symbolic aid.

moral support for the struggle against racism.

moral and symbolic, including its resolutions

on foreign affairs. This year these included the

Rhodesia - Member churches were called

Indeed, much of what the WCC does is

Did Berlin conference unify communists?

Alternate member of Politburo says the answer is 'yes'

By Paul Wohl Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviets are claiming, apparently with some justification, the conference of European Communist parties held in East Berlin in June cemented communist unity and strengthened

Boris N. Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Soviet Polithuro, stressed that theme in an article in the first August issue of Kommunist, the theoretical organ of the Central Com-

Seasoned Western observers have scrutimized the conference document and its repercussions and have come to the same con-

This belies the early assessment of the well-

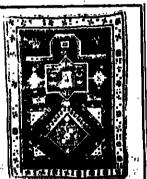
ric, and politically it was ineffectual, Western observers say.

It has been several years since Moscow gave up an openly dictatorial stance in favor of more underhanded methods of continuing to dominate the international communist move-

Only the terminology has changed as a result of the Berlin conference. "Proletarian internationalism," which used to stand for Moscow's political overlordship of the international communist movement, has been dropped. Mr. Ponomarey wrote that henceforth the code word is to be: "Solidarity of the working class and of the communists of all countries in their struggle for common objectives."

Dictatorship of proletariat

Yury Andropov, chief of the Soviet KGB (sepublicized concessions to the Communist "in- cret police) and Politburo member, had moved dependents" by which Moscow won its long- away from the catchword in his Lenin day adsought conference. The wedge the Western dress (April 22) when he protested against the Communist parties had seemed to drive into "vulgarization" of Lenin's terminology. He exinternational communism was so much rheto-plained, "Lenin opposed dictatorship of the



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MONITOR ADS

Part of ancient stadium found

By the Associated Press

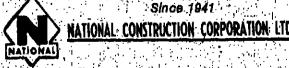
Part of a 4th century B.C. iports stadium has been unearthed in excavations at ancient Nemes south of

The Greek Archaeology Department says that also discovered were the foundalions of big buildings which apparently comprised other sports facilities, a bath complex for atheletes, and a water reservoir.

The curved part of the Nemean stadium had been unearthed carlier. It was here that the Nomean games, one of the four great Panhellenic festivals, were celebrated every two years. According to legend it was here too that Hercules, legendary founder of the Olympic Games, killed a lion terrorizing the countryside.

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proletariat not to democracy, but to dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." Mr. Andropov substituted "state power of the working class and its allies" for the usual phrase "dictatorship of the proletarial."

When East German party leader Erich Honecker declared in mid-May, " 'Dictatorship of the proletariat' means the rule of the working class, the rule of the majority," Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party paper, reprinted Mr. Honecker's formulation almost word for word the next day.

Thus the Japanese party's decision late in July to replace "Marxism-Leninism" with "selntific socialism" and "dictatorship of the proletariat" with "power of the working class" was not out of line with Moscow.

In his address to the Berlin conference Mr. Brozhnev declared: "By no one and nowhere has the idea of a [commanding] center inside the communist movement been propagated. At the communist world summit in Moscow in 1960 it was stated there could be no central directing agency inside communism.

Moscow backing

Nevertheless, the Berlin conference backed the Kremlin's policy to the hilt. It came out for the status que in Europe to the benefit of the Soviet side, not the West Europeans.

It condemned moral decay in the West and denounced the "further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism." It had nothing but praise for the East's "continuous economic growth" and its leading role in carrying out detente. The occupation of Czechoslovakia was not mentioned.

In foreign affairs the Berlin conference wholeheartedly supported the Soviet disarmament proposals, demanded the withdrawal of NATO vessels from the Mediterranean, attacked intensification of the armaments race (in the West), called for a struggle against fascism, and made other demands inapplicable to the East.

Such non-European matters as Laos, Cambodia, Angola, and Chile were taken up in conformity with Moscow's anti-imperialist line. Efforts to bring about a new "world economic high on the agenda of the "third world," were pronounced to have a (proletarian) class character.

Revolutionary socialist transformation of society remains high on the programs of the West European communist parties, but, Mr. Ponomarey concluded in his article, "There can be no effective revolutionary policy which excludes solidarily with the real socialism of our days," meaning Soviet and East European

U.S. warplanes to get European flying tests

By the Associated Press The Air Force will send warplanes to three

experience in "the unique aspects of flying in Europe." officials say. Another purpose: to give West German, Norwegian, and British ground crowmen experience in serving U.S. military aircraft.

NATO countries for brief periods to give crews

"This scries is designed to improve the ability of NATO subordinate commands and participating member nations to logistically support each other," the announcement said.

A total of \$4 aircraft will fly from five bases

A Belfast woman's stand for peace

By Alf McCreary Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Relfast "The women of this land will have to stand up to the people of violence if we are ever going to have peace. This means that sumeone is about to throw a stone, a woman will have to come up and take that stone off him.

"It means that if hi-jackers are going to burn a bus, a woman will go on to that bus and say 'You will have to burn me as well.' The struggle for peace in Ulster means now that actions will have to speak louder than

The speaker was Mairaid Corrigan, who talked with carnestness and deep feeling about peace, at her home in the Roman Catholic estate of Andersonstown in Belfast. Outside, the August sun streamed down, but inside the setting was somber Miss Corrigan was talking on the day after the funeral of her two nephews and a niece killed in the latest wave of terrorist violence in the Province.

Miss Corrigan, a petite and vivacious voman with auburn hair, was reared in the Catholic Falls Road area of Belfast.

Mairaid Corrigan has not forgotten her roots, or the need for better understanding in her native city. She has worked long and hard for the Catholic Legion of Mary trying to teach people the message "You cannot love God if you do not love one an-

For years she has worked for better understanding, but now she said, on the eve of a big peace rally she was organizing, "This tragedy has made me work even harder for peace. I am determined that this campaign must be sustained not just against the Provisional IRA, but against all men of violence. This has got to go right across the

Women from Protestant districts hired buses to attend the rally for peace, near the spot in the Catholic area where the Maguire children died. Thousands of women from all areas joined in the march, which was one of the largest and one of the most moving rallies for peace that the Province has wit-

The major problem facing Maireid Corrigan and the other rally organizers is to maintain the momentum for peace in the months to come. There have been peace marches, before, but the violence has continucd. This time Mairaid Corrigan and the others are determined that peace will be given a chanco.

"We want this to be a campaign for evoryone, not just Roman Catholics or Protestants. We want this to be a campaign by all Christian people, all decent people, all men and women, against violence. We are going to work for peace the hard way, and every day. We cannot let those three children, and ail the others, just die for nothing."

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Eight years after invasion 'normality' rules Prague By Eric Bourne Special correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

At a news conference following the end of great wrongs in the past to black Africa, and

Eight years after the Aug. 20 1958, invasion of Czechoslovskie by Warsaw Pact forces stionage independent frequency presents by Warsaw Pact forces stionage in the pact for The thousand-year-old city is being ranovated and a modern subway system built. The city is busy with long lines for the newest (Western) movie and a flock of tourists ab-

Al present power remains delicately bal-

The political situation stands still. Moderthe government: Many people prefer to call it. the less unpalatable of their only two options.

the Central Committee meeting, one American

reporter asked WCC General Secretary Philip

Potter why the WCC was not "more even-

Dr. Potter - who sounds like an English

bishop, but wears the body of a massive, black

West Indian - replied, somewhat debatably

perhaps, that "even-handedness has never

been a Christian virtue." He then went on to

Added to which, there is the genuine con-

viction of many dedicated white ecumenists

that the Western ex-imperial powers have done

handed, especially where Christians are con-

party chief Gustav Husak, Czechoslovakia's through economic growth and higher wages is President, was evident Equally evident gen-eral disinterest confirmed the country's sub-to largely unwanted social and cultural patterns. All dissent - however mild - is methodi-

Vated and a modern subway system built. The city is busy, with long lines for the newest (Western) movie, and a flock of fourists and spring its ever fascinating mix of mediaval beauty history, music, and culstrie.

"Normality" has beigh the governments watchword for seven of the years since Soviet tapks stood in Wencestas Square it represents the flusak for meaningul public support for seven of the years since Soviet tapks stood in Wencestas Square it represents in the flusak for meaningul public support for seven of the years since Soviet tapks stood in Wencestas Square it represents in the flusak for meaningul public support for stead of the present passivity.

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The segmenty was salvaged, and the newest in the passivity in 1886.

But the public backing after the Soviet line of the present passivity in the present passivity in the present passivity in the present passivity in the passivity of the present passivity in the passivity in the passivity of the present passivity in the passivity of the present passivity in the passivity of the the passivity

there was some hope of being able to influence white South Africans by words, but little of shaking the Communists; that the most usoful thing the churches could do for persecuted Christians in the socialist countries was to keep communications open with the Communists and bring pressure to bear unobtrusively.

People's Organization, of Namibla) and the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) Liberation Struggle. imply what is much nearer the truth, that Others are so-called "support groups" like Britain's Institute of Race Relations and Anti-Apartheid Movement, which get \$5,000 and \$10,000 respectively. SWAPO and Zimbabwe Liberation get the top grants — \$85,000 each.

that they should even be prepared to exagger-

ate their gestures of reconciliation if they are

The controversial grants from the Special

Fund to Combat Racism go this year to 37

groups in 19 countries. Some of the recipients

are organizations of 'racially oppressed

people" such as the African National Congress

of South Africa, SWAPO (South-West African

to regain the confidence of the "third world."

again rejected a proposal by certan British delegates that the words "not for military purposes" should be explicitly attached.

upon to "mobilise public opinion in lavor of the liberation of Zimbabwe . . . moral, political and The money is supposed to be used for huhumanitarian assistance." manitarian purposes, but its use is not moni-Namibla - Member churches were called tored by the WCC and the Central Committee upon "to intensify action against Western milltary and economic collaboration with South Al-

South Africa - The Central Committee of the WCC called upon the South African govern ment to "release forthwith all oned for political reasons and marches to press their governments to end military and economic collaboration with South Africa and

disodurage white emigration thither. Transkel - The Central Committee cally isolated and reduced to ineffective murdement the grant of bogus independent in the

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A region-by-region breakdown

(Percentages show intensity of support)

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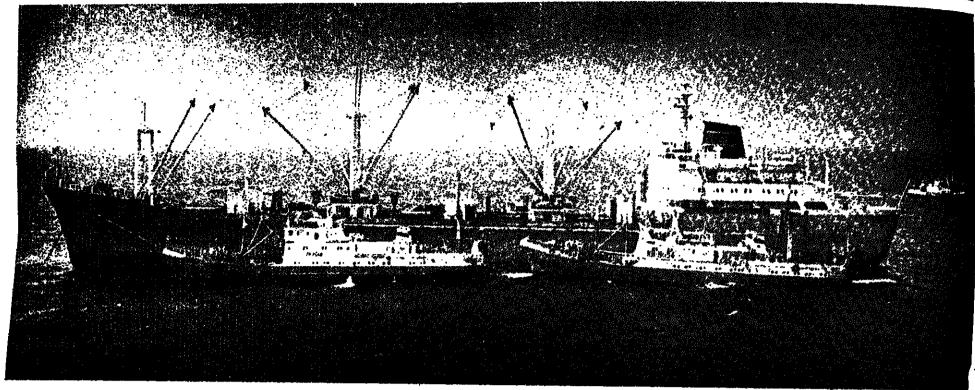
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Soviet Union



A Soviet factory ship operates off the coast of New England: The Soviets have gone on record that such fishing ships serve naval purposes

Trawlers add to Moscow's naval might

Russian Navy runs fishing fleet

By Paul Wehl Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union has gone on record that its far flung flating flast is, indeed, under Navy

The West has long suspected that Soviet fishing vessels served naval purposes. Confirmation came during the Soviet observation of Navy Day in mid-July.

Adm. Sergei G. Gorshkov, the Navy's commander in chief, stated in an interview with Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, on July 25, that "maritime transportation, fishing, and scientific research on the sea are part of the Soviet Union's naval might."

It was the first time that the Soviet Union had acknowledged that these apparently peacehad acknowledged that these apparently peace ful activities of the world's largest and most fense Ministry, Admiral of the Fleet N. Smirmodern fishing fleet are under Admiral Gorsh-

fleet has scaled new heights in improving the Adm: Vasily M. Grishanov, chief political ofmaterial and technical foundations of armed. Reer of the Navy, also spoke glowingly of the strength at sea, . . . enhancing our state's na . . . "supersonic missile-carrying maritime avia-

In his recent book, "The State's Sea Power," "The motherland - a great continental and Admiral Gorshkov highlighted the Navy as an maritime power aneds a powerful fleet," he implement of world socialism. He cited "the said. "The length of our sea borders exceeds ability of the Soviet state to make effective use 24,000 miles.

of the world ocean in the defense of socialism against imperialist aggression."

Rejuvenation of the officers' corps also was stressed by Admiral Gorshkov in the Pravda interview. "People born since the Great Patriotle War [World War II] now are commanding

All the major Navy Day speakers empha sized "the nonaggressive nature" of the Navy. But Admiral V. V. Mikhaylin, deputy com-

mander in chief, at the same time mentioned the growing importance of nuclear submarines and missile-carrying naval aircraft, "Nuclear missile-carrying submarines armed with longrange ballistic missiles and homing torpedoes are the embodiment of bold, creative thought and the pride of our native shipbuilding." he

nov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy, wrote, "The potential of our [four] Admiral Gorshkov also proclaimed that "our fleets has increased many times over."

Ships build links with French owned N. Atlantic islands

By Paul Wohl Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Pierre As Soviet fishing expands in the North Atlantic, the Soviets are cultivating relations with the small French islands, St. Pierre and Mique-

Soviet vessels take in fresh water there the only supply they buy, And Soviet passenger ships provide the only direct commercial sorvice between Montreal and St. Pierre for tour-

Sixteen years ago the Varna, a small Russian passenger vessel, began to call once a week during the summer. Now two of the Soviet Union's finest passenger ships, the Ger-man-built Alexander Pushkin and the Englishbuilt Odessa, each come to St. Pierre once a

Their 400 to 500 passengers are mainly Quebecois, French-speaking Canadians. They come on land for a day of sight-seeing and return to heir ships at 4 or 6 p.m.

The fare from Montreal to St. Pierre ranges from \$270 to \$425, depending on the deck. It is a little higher on the fully air-conditioned Odessa. According to passengers, food and service on the Odessa are "impeccable."

St. Pierre, the smaller but more populous of the islands, has a good harbor, which in the days of sailing ships had a large and fairly strategic interest. Latvian minister describes plight of clergymen



deep lagoon - l'Etang Boulot. But a dam, which carries the coastal highway, now separates the lagoon from the open sea. Reopening the lagoon's connection with the sea is being studied. It could serve as an ideal hiding place and storm shelter for submarines.

Moscow's friendly relations with France assure Soviet vessels a measure of hospitality. Yet, in contrast to Polish fishermen, Soviet crews have no contact with the population. Whereas friendly Polish seamen often roam the narrow streets individually with their suit cases offering cotton towels and woolen shift; for sale to gain a little hard currency, the 80 viets are seen on land only in compact grant "one watching the other," as St. Pierral ermen put it. The Russians point the passible iber cameras at every installation of passible

Each July 14, Bastille Day, the French 113 tional holiday, a Soviet football team from one of the large passenger vessels comes on her 'to compele with the local team. The officer the Russian players knows a little

The Christian Spience Monitor

Rosin of Control of Journables at the conference in Kenya and Control of Journables at the conference in Kenya and Control of Journables at the conference in Kenya and Control of Journables at the conference in Kenya and Control of Journables at the conference in Kenya and Control of Journables at the conference in Kenya and Control of Journables at the conference in Kenya and Control of Journables at the conference in Kenya and Control of Journable and Control

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST

30% very strong 46% moderately strong

48% moderately strong

21% not strong

30% very strong

19% not strong

MIDWEST

24% very strong

16% not strong

39% very strong

2% not sure

CARTER

58% moderately strong

3% not sure

FORD

CARTER

FORD

President Ford's best hope of cutting into Jimmy Carter's big presidential lead lies along a northern band of states that reaches all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

Political polls find Mr. Carter's support quite soft among millions of voters in the Northeast, the Midwest, and the far West, But the Carter lead appears virtually unbeatable at this time

The poor outlook in the South probably helped steer Mr. Ford away from Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, who had been under serious consideration as a running mate. Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas will help the President in the vast Midwest farm belt, where Republican policies have drawn bitter

The new Ford-Dole team starts far polls offer genuine hope for the Re-

In the Midwest, more than 60 percent If the Harris poli offered Mr. Ford of the voters who say they are for Mr. hope, it also contained a sobering Carter are considered "wavering," view of his own standing with the votand in the East 56 percent are sim- ers. ilarly soft in their support of the Democratic ticket.

Pollsters tell Ford: look north

number of Northeast states.

The probable Ford strategy for the fall seems apparent: • Strive to lock up the President's

own region, the Midwest. · Hit Mr. Carter vigorously in the East, especially among Roman Catholic voters who appear to have serious

concerns about Mr. Carter. Take advantage of what seems to be serious weakness in the Demo-Mr. Carter has his worst ratings.

Mr. Carter has stated he would run a 50-state campaign that concedes like Texas and Fiorida; border states voters, 23 to 72. like Maryland and Kentucky; indus-

EAST

FORD

28% very strong

29% not strong

44% very strong

13% not strong

29% very strong

17% not strong

56% very strong

9% not strong

1% not sure

2% not sure

CARTER

1% not sure

SOUTH

FORD

2% not sure

CARTER

41% moderately strong

42% moderately strong

52% moderately strong

34% moderately strong

publican convention, so it measured Mr. Carter's own polister, Pat Cad- the President's strength before the dell, recently was reported saying his hoopla and the publicity had railied candidate appeared vulnerable in a support behind his party. Even so, the news was grim.

Mr. Harris found only 28 percent of those supporting the President nationwide were firm. All the rest, 72 percent, are considered vulnerable.

In the Midwest, his home region support was even thinner - with a bare 24 percent "strongly" for Mr. Ford. Some 76 percent of his supporters are considered "wavering."

The President's best standing was cratic campaign in the West where in the West, where 30 percent of his support was strong.

runs best among Protestants, but still nothing to the Republicans. But it is loses there to Mr. Carter 37 to 58 perbehind in the polls. But those same known his strategists see certain cent. Among Roman Catholics, Mr. states as pivotal: "New South" states Ford loses 31 to 57, and among Jewish

But two of every three Roman a third of Mr. Carter's support is contributed in the indiana; big population of Mr. Carter's support is contributed in the indiana; big population of the

United States Why Dole choice gives Ford a tactical boost

Needing to play catch-up ball, President aims at Midwest

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Missouri President Ford now has visible momentum - and it seems bound to lift his prospects for closing the gap with Democrat Jimmy Carter.

And Mr. Ford also comes away from this town on the edge of the Great Plains with a running mate who is a hard-working, hard-hitting campaigner and who should help the President in the race to catch up with the Carter-Mondale ticket.

Sen. Robert J. Dole is known as a thorough, professional politician, completely loyal to his party. He is sufficiently conservative to be acceptable to most Reaganites. And he is viewed as sufficiently flexible in dealing with issues to be acceptable to most party moderates.

Mr. Dole's "philosophy and mine coincide almost identically," Mr. Ford said in introducing his choice of running mate.

More than anything else, Mr. Dole, a Kansan, will help Mr, Ford where the primaries have shown he has troubles with the voters -- in the agricultural belt of the Midwest.

The President comes out of this bruising nomination battle looking For this he can thank Ronald Reagan, who almost beat Mr. Ford and

who, in the end, helped Mr. Ford by providing a stage on which America's millions could witness their President emerging a victor.

But the President also comes away scarred by the highly effective

 His effectiveness and strength as a leader were put into question by Mr. Reagan's many primary victories, most of them coming in the later stages during the 30-primary period that extended from February into

Insofar as Mr. Reagan made Mr. Ford appear to be a loser, he cut into the President's credibility as President. This was reflected in the polls which showed Mr. Carter first behind Mr. Ford, then getting out in

front, and then lengthening his lead to about 2 to 1. • Further, Mr. Reagan moved the President to the right ideologically causing him to shape harder lines on both foreign and domestic pol-

This is reflected in the platform, where the President accepted just

about everything Mr. Reagan wanted.

But it may well handicap Mr. Ford now as he seeks to win over those ndependents and Democrats who might be wooed by a GOP moderate, but not by a GOP conservative whose position bears much of the Reagan brand.

But the convention was a huge qualified success for the President as he turns now to the task of cutting away at the Carter lead. • The U.S. public was fascinated by the goings-on here.

The tide of battle held the viewers' interest, keeping them at their TV ets even through some of the dull speeches.

This, it was clear that the Republicans beat the Democrats in the con-

And this was the sort of public-relations scoop the Republicans needed to lift their morale as they move now into the uphill struggle against the Democrats in key elections this November - the governors and congressional races as well as the presidential contest.

· Further, there seemed to be ample evidence here that the party was coming together (some of the Reaganites a little reluctantly; of course) behind the Ford-Dole team.

Again and again, top Reagan people, when interviewed, are saying (a) that while they preferred Mr. Reagan, they really have nothing against the President, and (b) that they will back Mr. Ford because their principal concern is that Jimmy Carter be denied the presidency.

Rose is a rose but not yet the U.S. national flower

By Clayton Jones Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Carter likes the rose. Gerald Ford chooses the rose. One million Americans voted : for the noble rose.

Yet. America's national flower is not a rose - there is no official flower. The U.S. - unlike every other major nation

- is a country without a bloom to its name. :- ' But a campaign to choose a floral emblem

preference lead, but a strong daisy coalition has taken root and a sizable apple-blossom

cluster is hanging in there, too ists' Transworld Delivery network (FTD) - percent. show the rose a three-to-one favorite over its

tial contender Jimmy Carter cast a vote for and marijuana.

the rose in Plalus, Georgia. "I don't see pea. The dandellon, although most prevalent of nuts on the ballot," quipped Mr. Carter.

FTD's list of choices are, in alphabetical orhas sprouted in Congress and the nation's der apple blossom, azales, begonia black-flower shops in 1976.

The garden gloves are off as various flower mum, corn tassel, daffodil, dahlis, dalsy, dogwood, geranium, gladiolus, lilac, lily, magnolia, backers blossom. wood, geranium, gladidius, illac, illy, magnolia. So far, the rose has a commanding public marigold, mountain laurel, orchid, pansy, pe ony, petunia, rhododendron, rose, snapdragon,

Here are the unofficial results of the nation-However, 3 million Americans just finished wide poll: rose, 39 percent; daisy, 15 percent; voting in a bicentennial flower election. And carnation, 10 percent; dogwood, 7 percent; the results - tailled by 14,000 shops in the Flor apple blossom, 5 percent; mountain laurel, 4.5 All other scores wilted in comparison. Of

leading contender, the daisy.

Course, write-ins were popular: gardenia, bird

FTD president Don Flowers says president of paradise, skunkcabbage, violet, ragweed.

blooms, falled to cut it with Americans.

In September, FTD's official results will be presented to Congress where four bills already are in the House and two are in the Senate. Past drives to select a national flower have falled A national flower could be used in cere-montal bouquets or it could serve as an emblem on money, stamps, flags, and stationery, say FTD officials.



At las

If you've seen (ern, "The Outlay doublelessly been man's feisty per grandma strugglir as much bravery who belps her.

It is a demand seizes it by the h nussion with he comes one of the picture whose of into incaningless

Miss Truemai surprise, hower achieved star st tress has been cades. She is o performers win dom, their prim ents the lause f warding career,

"I never dre Trueman confo between interi leagues who sp restaurant. "I the sense of bo do awfully we business of bc stат. . . . "

A couple of edged close to: She played the edy called "b Yust, which v at the Canner went wrong know what tributed beyon

its whereabo of Cannes, wi Trueman's sh Since then speaking role of shooting her supportli actress, "Th older people such as TV

> opportunitie "It gets ri continues. limited. Bu. my theatel? them. The couldn't ge that kind o It is typ energy an

the TV C Oats, and i winking t ''You hav one-minut in a very I had vet make the a repertq

James : Date

622. May

United States

policy and Arab oil mix?

By Rarry B. Ellis Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Latest figures on U.S. imports of Arab oil -44 percent of all foreign crude brought in during the first half of 1976 - point up the critical nature of Mideast diplomacy awaiting the next

"As long as our imports keep going up," said an expert of the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, "there is no chance for our dependence on Arab oil to go down."

Already that dependence is so great that another Arab embargo could be "literally catastrophic," says U.S. Secretary of Commerce El-

Jimmy Carter, Democratic presidential nominee, cites the "extreme importance of [energy] consorvation," if United States vulnerability to Arab supplies is not to in-

Sales of Saudi Arabian crude to the United States almost doubled in the past year and now total 1.1 million barrels daily. This makes King Khalid's desert kingdom the No. 1 oil supplier to Americans, outdistancing Venezuela and Canada, whose oil exports are declining.

Other Arab countries boosting their oil sales to the United States include Libya, Algeria, and the United Arab Emirates. Among non-Arab nations, Nigeria and Indonesia also increased their sales.

"The only fast way to reduce American dependence and vulnerability," said an expert, "is to reduce consumption."

Meanwhile, the United States is committed to maintain Israel's integrity and sovereignty. Can Washington satisfy Israel and the Arabs at The West Point cheating scandat — now im-

Yes, says Joseph J. Sisco, long a top American diplomatic troubleshooter in the Middle East. But, he says, crucial to success "is a strong U.S. negotiating posture in 1977."

United States policy in the Middle East now is virtually at a standstill, awaiting in the scandal - an outside "blue ribbon", inauguration of the next American president. Meanwhile, the Lebanese tragedy threatens to | pected soon. involve Israel, possibly triggering new tensions between the U.S. and Arab governments.

During the Lebanese crisis, notes Dr. Sisco. each Arab state has acted in its own national interests, not in the interests of the Palestintans. Thus, when [U.S. Middle East] negotia- tank, with the Army finally opting for a "hytions begin again in 1977, we can expect each brid" tank despite strong congressional sympa-Arab state to keep on acting in its own in thies for an "all U.S." tank.

the Persian Gulf sheikhdoms, Egypt, and Jor dan - each tor its own reasons - perceive. their interests coinciding generally with those of the United States.

Saudi Arabia and other oil exporters of the Persian Guif want stable markets for their crude. The Saudis depend upon the United States to help modernize and diversity both . The letter clearly underscores the widening their armied forces and economy.

Boston

retried

Massacre

Correspondent Fress was one of 12 journalists who say on the Juril for the re-enactment of the "Boston Massagre" file.

By Robert M. Press Staff correspondent of the Christian Science Moniton

For soveral anxious minutes the prisoner—weating a cutify white wig and red coat — stood waiting for the verdict.

This background, as experts see it, provides hope that United States diplomacy can lawmakers, mainly members of Senate and

Can U.S. foreign A drug addicts' fight for federal funds

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Washington

She was a former heroin addict, and she had never testified anywhere before - let alone before the House Ways and Means oversight committee in a vast, echoing, marble-pillared

The frail woman in a blue-striped smock hunched over the microphone as she described a year of anguish battling in Social Security Administration bureaucracy for disability funds Congress has approved, but red tape

Mrs. Koni Hoffman talked in a fast, nervous voice about how site applied over a year ago for supplemental security income (SSI) disability funds. The funds are provided under a section of the Social Security Act, which affords payments to alcoholics and drug addicts who are unable to work - supporting them while they receive treatment for their addic-

Mrs. Hoffman - a former heroin addict under treatment at the Methadone Maintenance Institute in Chicago - is 5 feet 8 inches tall: she weighed only 70 pounds when she applied for disability payments 14 months ago. Despite her treatment for addiction and tion (eventually diagnosed as a serious lliness) two-thirds. Only 1,200 of these have been added she has yet to receive a single SSI payment, since January, 1974. she told the committee. And there is no in- Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D) of Ohio, chair.

dication at this writing that she ever will. She says she is badly in debt and is selling her possessions, and borrowing from friends because of her extensive medical bills and inability to work. She currently lives on a welfare check of \$104.80 a month, and describes hambles," and says it is near "total failure."

\$9.80 for food for the month."

law affects a "real" human being, they ex- nance to identifiable addicts and alcohol

She was brought as a witness by the Na- He says Social Security "has chosen to intertional Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA) and the pret the law narrowly, in effect declaring that Methadone Maintenance Institute. Citing her alcohol and drug addiction in and of them case as a classic example, Dr. Jordon Scher, selves will not qualify a person for SSI" - at-NCDA's Executive Director, said: "A great other apparently disabling condition must be number of other horror stories could be pro- present. vided as examples of the remarkably limited Mrs. Hoffman's problem appears to see understanding of those who make disability from the narrow interpretation of the larger judgments for the Social Security Administ of the Social Security Act which states that

state programs, there were 40,000 drug and almakes it impossible for him to worked it is cohol addicts on state rolls. As of May, 1976, expected to last for more than a jest or be there were only 12,229 "certified" addicts and terminal.

man of the oversight committee, said he held the hearing at which Mrs. Hoffman testified because of the need for Congress to undertake a major overhaul of the SSI alcoholic and drug addict provision.

The problem's source, he believes, is that So-"My rent is \$95 a month, which leaves me cial Security "in its cagerness to reduce . . . administrative difficulty, has gone Mrs. Holfman's case shows how an abstract out of its way to avoid providing SSI mainte-

person shall be considered disabled only if he In December, 1973, just before SSI replaced has a mental or physical impairmes sike

Swords cross over West Point scandal

By Guy Halverson Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

plicating up to 200 members of the U.S. Milltary Academy's junior class - is putting Congress and the Army on a collision course.

In the absence of what many congressmen see as the only proper Pentagon response to vestigation - a full-scale House probe is ex-

Some lawmakers are disturbed by what they see as parallels between the slowness of the Army to resolve the West Point controversy and other problems of Army leadership. They cite zigzaging on development of a new battle

As matters now stand Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, vin Price (D) of Illinois, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, House Speaker Carl Albert (D) of Oklahoma, and Majority Leader Thomas P., O'Nelli (D) of Massachusetts - have sent a letter to Army Secretary Martin B. Hoffman calling on the Army and West Point to delay expelling cadets linked to the cheating scandal.

congressional interest - and deep concern over West Point, At first, only a handful of

the in-tendence of the second of the second

One possible outcome of any coarresponder tougher legislative review service a continuing basis — of the property of the prope "The thing is, how do we resolve it to every. scademies. one's satisfaction? And how can we end it be . A board of top West Point officers fore everyone in the Army. West Point, and has recommended an official inquiry into



By R. Norman Malheny, staff photographs

is Army out of step on cadet cheating? Congress wants to know

Now, mainly because of pressures from tary Hoffman has so far held off on requests home-state constituents worried about effects for a blue ribbon panel and sought to contain on future West Point cadets; the scandal is the inquiry to the Pentagon itself. drawing more and more lawmakers into what A special "education" committee of top Pen-"may emerge as a full-scale inquiry." tagon officials is making its own inquiry

"This thing just keeps getting worse and worse," one top Army official confides,

the cheating scandal. Students and their laws The Army's main concern now is to keep the yers contend that as many as 400 cades may strengthen American ties with the Arabs, withHouse military committees, were directly incontroversy from becoming politicized, It is have actually been involved in cheating on an

Seven soldiers in his command had shot and killed five civillans one hight when an angry surprised to find myself (1) confused at times crewd of more than 200 had closed in on them shout who was telling the truth and (2) puzzled Sever solders in his command had shot and killed five civilians one high when an angry crowd of more than 200 had closed in on them swinging clube and throwing snow and churks of ice. His lawyer, considered one of the best in the country, had argued it was self-defense. It was a case of right rule us law and order his explained. The prosecution called the shotting in tentional injurier—an unjustified reaction to five prainted that staged at the surplied of the case. And, as a thember of the jury lat this sinulated that staged at the american har association for alled that staged at the american har association of the provention here), this wiles was just a re-enactment of the defense and surplied to find myself. It was for a continued to find myself it was relied. The prosecution called the shotting in the original trial, defense lawyer and further was the original trial, defense lawyer and further president John Adalon had wen acquired to find it was not easily and my wigh stood for particular to the defense lawyer and in the president John Adalon had wen acquired to the same and throwing and the wordy complex instructions in the president John Adalon had wen acquired to find the wordy complex instructions. And, as a thempter of the jury lat this single same in the original trial, defense lawyer and further was not estimated the american law and we acquired to find the series. The light had the presented two will stood for the defense law was not a find the present of the defense lawyer and further was only align the wordy complex instructions in the present of the lawyer and further was not estimated the analysis of the lawyer and further wordy complex instructions. The light was not estable to an adalon had went against the wordy complex instructions and the provided for the parties of the lawyer and further words at the crowd of the served and the original trial, defense lawyer and further words. In the original trial, defense lawyer and further was a further word of the lawyer and further words at the p Having never before served on a jury, I was . Two wigged true-to-life Englishmen pros

South African leaders take heavy buffeting

Opposition spokesman calls for end of apartheid, asks black representation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Never before has South African Prime Minister John Vorster's government been under such severe attack, never before have so many of its policies been exposed as so clearly unworkable, and never before has it looked so vulnerable.

The attacks are coming from all sides. from whites as well as blacks, from inside the country and outside - even from the leaders of the Dutch Reformed churches of the world, with whom the government claims spiritual allegiance.

The altacks that started in June with the "language riots" of schoolchildren in Soweto, the black township just outside Johannesburg, are taking on important new politi-

There is even some speculation that Prime Minister Vorster may feel compelled to call an election next year - two years before it is due - to protect his present strong majority in Parliament. The latest and most formidable onslaught

against the government has been launched

from what was considered the least effec-

tive source of all, the gentlemanly leader of

the (ailing opposition United Party, Sir de A moustachioed baronet and multimillion

aire cattle breeder, Sir de Villiers set about his task in a typically low-key fashion. Having decided that the country was in a crisis and that drastic political changes would have to be made, he went to Pretoria, the capital, to offer to help the Prime Minister do just this. He was rebuffed by Mr. Vorster, who said he was not prepared to make fundamental changes in National Party policy.

In an appeal that was calculated to cut across party political lines, he listed changes he said would have to be made immediately "to save South Africa": All blacks should be represented directly on all bodies that affect their lives and welfare; there should be an end to every form of statutory racial discrimination; all races should participate in every level of government; and talks should start at once between properly representative spokesmen of all races to find ways to end the continuing disturbances and to work out a basis for continuing consultation.

His most effective stroke was to offer to "sacrifice" his own party and his own position as formal Leader of the Opposition in

the South African Parliament if this would make it easier for a new, effective alternalive government to come about.

Some prominent Afrikaners are nibbling at this bait. Many have been saying much the same things as Sir de Villiers Graaff more and more insistently recently, but they have been hoping to achieve necessary change through adaptations of National Party policies, rather than by breaking away from it.

if Mr. Vorster does not move fast enough, and he may not be able to because of his own right wing, some important Afrikaner businessmen and academics may make the jump. Two being mentioned are the internationally known banker Dr. Jan Marais, chairman of South Africa's Trust Bank, and Dr. Anton Rupert, an industrial

Monitor correspondent June Goodwin re-

Seven of the eight leaders of the tribal areas or black "homelands" of South Africa met in Johannesburg recently and issued a statement calling on the government to free or charge black leaders detained since the riots began in June, to abolish laws that control the movement of the blacks, and to scrap the Bantu Administration Board, which controls urban blacks.

The homeland leaders are all paid salaries by the white government. They are considered sellouts by many blacks. Yet, their call could indicate the government wants to move toward allowing blacks more

Moves toward a multiracial government in Namibla (South-West Africa), which South Africa administers in deliance of United Nations resolutions, also are a clue to the Vorster government's thinking.

The government "is far more concerned than the outside world" that Namibia be moved to a stable, multiracial government, according to one politician in touch with National Party policymakers.

If the attempts for change there "turn out to be a damp squib, we are really in trouble here." this politician said.

According to this reasoning, the pattern in Namibia eventually must be imitated, with variations, in South Africa.

When Prime Minister Vorster holds his special meeting with National Party members next month, he will, these sources say, be moving them toward a change from the current unitary system of government toward a setup allowing some kind of federal participation for blacks - but it will stop short of giving them the vote.

Vorster juggles racial tensions

By Geoffrey Godsell Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

South African Prime Minister Vorster, in a race against time to prevent war between blacks and whites from engulfing all southern. Africa, is carrying out three separate juggling routines as he runs. They are:

1. Namibia (South-West Africa)

9 Rhodesia 3. The race issue in South Africa itself. All three routines involve meeting inside and outside pressures to change the political and economic status quo in favor of black majorities. Mr. Vorster's aim is to complete the first and second (involving Namibla and Rhodesia) well in advance of the third. This is because he

tackle the third, the immensely complicated race situation at home in South Africa. But with unrest continuing in black town-

dering just how much time he has. Against this background of urgency must be

needs maximum time — and no diversions — to

capital of Namibia, that the mixed black and white constitutional conference gathered there had set Dec. 31, 1978, as the target date for independence for the territory. Between now and then, there will be installed an interim government - and this is expected to be multiracial, made up of principals at the constitutional talks.

Whether this will satisfy the United Nations Security Council, the Organization of African Unity, and such key outside powers as the United States and Britain remains to be seen. At the beginning of this year, the UN Security Council called upon South Africa to accept by August 31 a plan for free elections in Namibia under UN supervision) as a prelude to estabshment of an independent sovereign state.

The territory, originally a German colony, has been administered by South Africa since the end of World War I. It has a population of ships in South Africa, Mr. Vorster may be won- about three quarters of a million, of whom about 90,000 are white.

already been rejected by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the most articulate African nationalist movement in the territory, which has been excluded from the constitutional talks. SWAPO argues that the South African scenario for Namibia amounts to fragmenting the territory into tribal homelands and keeping it in effect under white control. Pastor Festut Naholo, SWAPO's secretary of foreign affairs, said in Windhoek recently that the "so-called interim government" was simply a device "to diminish the pressures on South Africa."

SWAPO claims to be representative of all blacks in Namibia, in contrast to the Africans participating in the Windhoek talks, who (SWAP() says) have been selected on a tribal basis to speak for their tribe. The organization has always argued for free elections across the: territory, regardless of tribal or racial lines. rity Council endorsed earlier this year.



And it was this principle which the UN Secu- rice by August 31. A Security Council debate to decide what to do next is likely to take place Many council members are likely to feel that shortly. The council has already agreed the announcement from Windhoek falls far that sanctions against South Africa should be short of what was expected from South Af- considered if Mr. Vorster's government did not respond satisfactorily to the UN call. Whether sanctions are now applied could depend on whether the U.S. and Britain (which have powers of velo) think Mr. Vorster has come far enough, if not all the way, to have earned relief from threatened sanctions.

Both Britain and the U.S. will probably want to tread as cauliously as possible in dealing with Mr. Yorster because of the key role they sec for him in Rhodesia. In Rhodesia; the imnounced its new rent policy a week later, it re- mediate situation is probably even more exfrom tenants. It plosive than that in Namibla.

difficult for a middle-class worker to afford a erations from across the border in Mozambique, Rhodesia has hit back at Mozambique on a bigger scale than ever. And yet the quarrepeal in an editorial, but that issue was with ter of a million whites, led by Prime Minister drawn from publication. If appeared a day lan Smith, have shown no "give" in opening later without the editorial.

In its fight against inflation, the government

This incident examplifies the present reeconomic power.

This incident examplifies the present rehas restricted the payment of dividends and gime's continuing sensitivity to press reports.

This incident examplifies the present reeconomic power.

This had brought U.S. Secretary of State
has restricted the payment of dividends and gime's continuing sensitivity to press reports.

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This had brought U.S. Secretary of State
has restricted the payment of dividends and gime's continuing sensitivity to press reports.

This had brought U.S. Secretary of State
has restricted the payment of dividends and closed the offices of the Reuter news.

Henry A. Kissinger to Europe twice this sumincrease the payment of dividends and gime's continuing sensitivity to press reports.

This measure has angered Nigerian workers, reports of events during and after the abortive

This measure has angered Nigerian workers, reports of events during and after the abortive

James Colleghan. The alm to coordinate plans James Colleghan. The aim: to coordinate plans for pressure on Mr. Smith to expedite majority. that "Nigeria is not yet rich."

General Obaşanjo lidids an voif the record" for pressure on Mr. Smith to expedite majority.

(The country experted \$8 billion worth of oil, briefing with local media executives onch rule in Rhodosin If the U.S. and Britain put in 1974, but production and revenues dropped month. Only influential columnists and execu- the screws on Mr. Vorster on Namible, they tive editors altend, and the briefings may run can hardly expect Mr. Vorstor to help them put the screws on Mr. Smith. "

Nigeria: a new leader's priorities By Arthur O. Ezenekwe

Obasanjo, is continuing the policies of his popuare scattered throughout the 19 states.

tala Muhammed, who was assassinated in an sent commissioners to China to study sgricul-abortive coup in February, General Mu. tural methods. And students from all inhammed had introduced a system of imme, stitutions of higher learning are deployed to diate dismissal or retirement for inefficient

Nigerlans say that probes of various corporations are not being completed on schedule and that, where reports are submitted. General Obasanjo has not acted so promptly as

problems as the housing shortage and inflation, and sprouraging local industry.

Special to ment units are to be made available to Nige. No Nigerian on house rent," he declared trains constructed under a housing scheme be- cent of his income on house rent," he declared trains Constructed under a housing scheme be- cent of his income on house rent," he declared trains constructed under a housing scheme be- cent of his income on house rent," he declared trains the largest first construction of the largest rent of his income on house rent, he declared trains the largest first construction of the largest rent of his income on house rent, he declared the largest rent of his income on house rent, he declared the largest rent of his income on house rent, he declared the largest rent of his income on house rent, he declared the largest rent of his income on house rent, he declared the largest rent of his income on house rent, he declared the largest rent of his income on house rent, he declared the largest rent of his income on house rent, he declared the largest rent of his income on house rent, he declared the largest rent of his income of his incom Nigeria's head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun in 1975, the one- to four-bedroom apartments

that is taking Nigerians back to the land. To They say he is not so decisive as Gen. Mur. bolster "Operation Feed the Nation," he has farms to cultivate food crops this summer.

who are skeptical of the official declaration coup.

General Obasanjo has tried to counter this from 9 h.m. to 5 p.m., with no lunch break.

ment units are to be made available to Nige- "No Nigerian should spend more than 20 per-When the Lagos State government an-

> seemed to have increased all rents, making it. African guerrillas have stepped up their one-bedroom flat. The influential Business Times called for its

General Obasanio tidids an voff the record"



lar predecessor but action-loving Nigerlans do General Obasanjo has launched a program not find him dynamic enough.

and corrupt civil servants, it inclided emprise visits to offices and immediate discipline or dismissal of people not working at that particu-

Muhammed would have done. But the new leader is quietly tackling such

the next year.)

If you've seen Clir ern. "Hie Oatlaw doubtelessly been i man's felsty perfor grandnia stroggling as much bravery as who helps ker.

it is a demandin selves it by the hort mission with her ragges one of the I picture whose other into meaningless vic

Miss Trueman's surprise, however achieved star statt tress has been go cades She is repr performers who p dom, their primary ents the base for warding career.

"] nevor droam-Trueman confesse between interrru leagues who spott: restaurant "I wa. the sense of being do awfully well. business of being star...."
A couple of ye

edged close to st She played the k edy called "Hon Yust, which was at the Cannes F went wrong . know what - a, tributed beyond: its whereabouts of Cannes, wher Trucman's shot

speaking role it of shooting for her supporting actress. "Then older people, t be a staple. S such as TV a opportunities. "It gets mot

continues. limited. But my theater them. Then, couldn't get that kind of w energy and the TV con Oats, and IBi winking her 'You have ti one-minute in a very and give a I had very

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Asia Why N. Koreans reacted violently to tree pruning

Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At the core of the flareup over the killing of two U.S. Army officers by North Koreans at Panmunjom are these three facts:

• The determination of the aging North Korean leader, Kim II Sung, to get United Nations action at this year's General Assembly (opening next month) toward U.S. withdrawal from South Korea and the reunification of the two Koreas under him or on his terms.

• The need for the U.S. to be seen to be standing firm whenover challenged on the frontler between North and South Korea, one of the two highly sensitive spots of confrontation remaining from the cold war. (The other spot is Berlin, where agreements between the superpowers have kept the situation under better control in recent years than has the 1953 armistice agreement in Korea.)

The cymical may suggest U.S. presidential politics is playing a part in the U.S. response to the Panmunjom incident. Porhaps these poliilcs are not completely absent from current considerations. But it should be recalled that then U.S. Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger said last year: "If North Korea precipitated a crisis in South Korea, the U.S. would take more vigorous action than we were inclined to take during much of the Vietnamese war. Action must be more vigorous at the outset."

• The tacit (and shared) reluctance of the United States, the Soviet Union, and China to let any trouble in Korea escalate into superpower confrontation - which serves in the end o make major hostilities unlikely. (Nor does ine U.S. want Japan sucked in.)

Back in the late 1960s, there was much talk of President Kim's determination to see Korea reunified under him — even if hy force, if was suggested - by his 60th birthday in 1972. Since cii and so was not present to veto the move). he did not manage that, he has been pushing hard ever since to get the UN to help him in the same direction. His next major effort will be at the uncoming General Assembly in New York. And in preparation for this, his Prime Minister, Pak Sung Chul, was hard at work at the nonaligned summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka, wooing the gathering. The incident at Panmunjum — coinciding with the Colombo meeting — was a useful backdrop for his lobbying.

This was the first nonaligned summit North Korea had attended since its admission to full membership of the group last year. And both President Kim and Premier Pak know full well the nonaligned constitute more than half the membership of today's UN, and are therefore worth courting.

In the end, the conference adopted a resolution blaming the U.S. for the increased tension in Korea. The North Koreans probably had hoped for a much stronger anti-U.S. declaration. The Monitor's staff correspondent in Moscow, David Willis, says it is thought there that President Kim stayed away from Colombo because he had discovered the conference was unlikely to give him all he wanted.

But the UN General Assembly is still to come. The reunification of the two Vietnams and their application for a single UN seat are an incentive to President Kim to achieve something for himself. And he may think he has working for him the widespread criticism (even within the U.S.) of his South Korean rival, President Park Chung Hee, for the latter's authoritarianism.

Already at the beginning of this month, 24 communist and "third world" UN members asked for inscription on this year's General Assembly agenda of an item asking, among other things, the reunification of Korea be speeded up, the UN military command be dissolved. and all foreign troops be withdrawn from

On Aug. 20 the U.S. and 18 other countries countered with an item for the agenda calling for constructive dialogue and negotiation to bring about reunification.

President Kim's first aim is to remove from the U.S. military presence in South Korea the certificate of respectability it continues to enjoy from its official designation as a UN com-

Once that is removed, the North Koreans hope it will be easier to get the Americans out.

The U.S. is ready to give up the UN label in Korea, provided North Korea and the Chinese "volunteers" who signed the armistice in 1953 undertake in advance to continue to respect the armistice. The U.S. is also willing to discuss moves toward a political settlement provided the participants are the U.S., China, and

China: 'no' to East-West wedding

By Ross H. Munro Special to The Christian Science Monitor © 1976 The Globe and Mail

The romance of a young Australian woman and a Chinese man has been cut short by Chinese officials; who have separated the couple and forbidden them to marry.

Susan Day, an Australian English teacher in her mid-20s, made an appeal through visiting Australian Prime Ministor Malcolm Fraser to Premier Hua Kuo-feng this June for permission to marry the man and live with him in

for she time in her cases and place young a many and the same and the nal at the Sian Foreign Danguages Anathrie, has been transferred to another in-

Miss Day's story was publicized by a Hong.
Kong magazine Aug. 20. She has not seen her
friend since he was removed from the institute.

earlier this year.
Miss Day went to Sian in central China in April 1978, with a two year contract to teach English at the Foreign Languages Institute, Chinese authorities told her there is no gen-eral regulation forbidding Chinese ditizens to

marry foreigners but, in this case, a special

could recall of a Chinese citizen and a for scolding the woman

eigner seeking to marry since the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s.

It is noteworthy that the romance blossomed in Sian, far from Peking, where officials are experienced in keeping relations between Chinese and foreigners distant and correct.

In Peking social relations between Chinese and resident foreigners follow a set of unwritten but quite rigid and restrictive rules.

Chinese officials, for instance, occasionally accept invitations for dinner in the homes of diplomats and journalists with whom they deal officially. But the Chinese almost invariably come in groups of two or more and leave early

West chinese and foreigners said merfor-eigner who is outspokenty sympathetic to the Chinese revolution, they are not talking about the sort of friendship we have in the West where two people trust each other and are open and candid together. They are talking about a political kind of friendship which nurthers. China's relations with the rest of the

The citizens of Peking are reportedly strongly discouraged in intermittent briefings from exchaliging anything mere than a Iriendly in hap' (hello) with foreigners.

regulation applies. It is believed, although this. One Chinese woman visiting Peking from in the young man could not marry a foreigner be. The rules, because the challed with the wife of Liberation Army.

Liberation Army.

Liberation Army.

Liberation first case foreigner in Balling the women said good-bye, the journalist wife of the first case foreigner in Balling. This is the first case foreigners in Peking looked track and saw and heard a police officer



Corruption and racial justice mand (made: possible in 1951 when the Soylet Stand trial in Malaysia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the present rainless monsoon season one ment's determination to fight corruption, of the most dramatic events in Malaysia since also indicated an emphasis on national devel independence in 1957 is unfolding in the capital opment above ethnic privileges.

Harun Idris, a man who only a year ago was nomic footing with the Chinese minority, which chief minister of Malaysia's wealthiest state, currently dominates the country's economy. Salangor, and head of the powerful and vocal Although Malaysia is a multiracial social

been stripped of his powers. He and two Malay and bitter clashes. And ethnic tensions at associates are accused of misusing some \$2.6 nover far from the surface.

The three men face a maximum sentence of ate policy of opening up the economy seven years each. Most observers here feel Malays. This has caused resentment and starting that Dato Harun will be found guilty but will gion. Both were accentuated when Millially

bolic importance, for Dato Harun was both a sein Onn and his handling of prominent politician and a member of the nal and external problems as well as hit. Malay ethnic majority. The Malaysian public is mal and external problems as wen watching the proceedings with intense interest. layed many fears, Dato Harun is the first major political ligure. With the recent publication of Malayare to be indicted on bethere and publication of Malayare.

opment, that has a strong economy, and that and Indian minorities have been diffused some has had a large inflow of foreign investment what and money. Malaysia has remained remark.

The unprecedented public trial of a major ably uncorrupt, most observers say. But one Malay politician on corruption charges departs party the UMNO has been in nower for 18

If the sight of one of Malaysia's most per erful former politicians being charged in con-Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia underlined the present Malaysian Govern

It is the trial on corruption charges of Dato majority that is striving to gain equal ex-

youth section of Malaysia's ruling party, the and these two communities, as well as a six United Malay National Organization (UMNO). able Indian population, live and work together, First charged in late 1975, Dato Harun has the ethnic mix has sometimes led to violent

Since 1970 Malaysia has followed a deliber The trial, covered in full in Malaysia's leading newspapers, has both a historic and a symbolic importance, for Dato Harun was both a

to be indicted on bribery and corruption third development plan (for 1976-80) entering the plan (for 1976-80) entering the plant of the plant in the that and Indian and the fears of the Chinese

ably uncorrupt, most observers say. But one party—the UMNO has been in power for 19 years. In that period there have been only three prime ministers.

It was the second of these ministers Tun against Dato. Hartin, Tun Razak wanted both to semove a strong rival and to leave the party. With The Razak's passing in January, many expected his successor. Dato Hussein Con. to the Malay politician on corruption charges departs from the Malay tradition of compromise in the malay politician on corruption charges departs from the Malay tradition of compromise in the Malay politician on corruption charges departs from the Malay tradition of compromise in the Malay tradition of country's primary god in

Sri Lanka conference:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nonaligned nations catch the ear of the big powers

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A scorecard on how well the Soviet Union, China and the United States fared in the competition for influence at the 86nation nonaligned summit conference in Sri Lanka reads this way, as seen by the Soviet press:

• The Soviet Union: Did less well than expected. Some satisfaction but some setbacks.

• China: Better than expected - well enough to upset Mos-• The United States: A holding action - not as bad as it

might have done Judging by the tone and content of Soviet reporting of the fifth nonaligned conference, Western analysis here see evidence that Soviet apprehension of Chinese influence deepened

Symbolically, the huge gathering took place in a showy concrete and glass hall built for Srl Lanka by the Chinese. Also perhaps symbolically, the bullding's scale and impact outweighs a prompt Soviet counter-gift; a large statue of Sri Lanka's former prime minister, Solomon Bandanaraike, which stands near the hall.

The Soviets undoubtedly took comfort from speech after speech opposing colonialism and imperialism. Yet Soviet press covorage remained mostly bland, and at times downright edgy. The Communist Party newspaper Pravda Aug. 19 noted that some speeches contained strange and even false notes and applied the same assessments to the policies of the United States and the Soviet Union. Efforts were made, Pravda said, to distract delegates with false theses about the hegemonism of the super powers.

This is seen here as a clear reference to the call by Sri Lanka's Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandanaraike for the great powers (and thus not just the U.S.) to withdraw their navies and military presence from the Indian Ocean.

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writing and speaking), and preferably French.

It also is regarded as a job at the Chinese line that Moscow and Washington are both seeking to dominate the nonaligned movement whereas, Peking asserts, China is a true member of the third world.

Soviet fleet active

The Soviets had hoped to confine references to the Indian Ocean to criticism of the U.S. alone. The Soviet fleet has been increasingly active in the ocean of late.

Moscow also pointedly failed to report the passage in the speech of North Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong which indicated a desire for normal diplomatic relations with Washington as well as economic aid.

The Soviels reported tavorably the conference's generally anti-colonial final statement, the call to apply detente to Asia, support for a world disarmament conference, and support for a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. It could only have been pleased at the decision to hold the next nonaligned conference in Cuba in 1970.

Western observers see Moscow evidently displeased at the failure of the conference to name publicly the U.S. as the ogreof the Indian Ocean, or as the power which should withdraw forces from South Korea.

As for the U.S., observers say it took much criticism but avoided being named specifically on Korea and the Indian Ocean, avoided an explicit call for Israel to be ejected from the United Nations, and has no quarrel with many of the economic plans called for.

Bank proposed

Monitor contributor A. B. Mendis reports from Columbo, Sri

One of the main economic proposals approved by the nonaligned summit was the establishment of an apex commercial bank for the third world. Conference observers say the availability of financial backing from the oil-rich countries will make the project feasible.

The first step toward implementing the proposal, which

Greenland well: offshore and dry By Reuter

Concubages The first test-well in the search for oil off the west coast of Greenland completed early in August, has been found to be dry and has been abandoned

emonated from Sri Lanka, Premier Mrs. Bandaranaike, will be a meeting of represe tatives of finance ministers and centrai bank chiefs of the nonsligned countries.

This conference, officials of the nonaligned secretariat said, would consider the broad outlines of policy for the bank and initiate diplomatic negotiations on its financing.

Establishment of the bank would open up vast investment ossibilities for Arab financiers and development possibilities for the emerging countries of the Afro-Asian region, conference observers said. They pointed to the untapped forestry, mineral, and food resources of Africa and Latin America. to tourism potential in the Asian countries, and to the prospects of building up a merchant shipping fleet for the Afro-Asian re-

The bank, together with the proposed "third world" producers associations, also would pave the way for an Afro-Asian common market. The aim of the producers' associations would be to fix fair prices for such Afro-Asian produce as tea, rubber, coconuts, copper, tin, bauxite, timber and timber products, and fisheries.

In the political sphere France reacted swiftly to the summit resolution calling on oil-producing members to embargo oil deliveries to France in retaliation for the sale of French weapons and a nuclear reactor to South Africa.

French response

Before the nonaligned leaders had left Colombo, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnergues in a statement distributed by Reuter said:

"France's policy toward South Africa is without ambiguity. France condemns unreservedly the policy of apartheid, and is devoting all its efforts to ensure that the principle of racial equality is accepted in southern Africa. The sales of arms to South Africa, which only concerned equipment destined for external defense, have been stopped.

"The recent contract for the supply of nuclear power stations cannot, as has been widely explained, serve to increase South Africa's military potential. Its application remains in any case subject to the putting into effect of the strictest of international controls. In these conditions it appears difficult to imagine that the oil-producing states could give effect to a recommendation that is so without justification and so manifestly in opposition to the actions undertaken, largely at France's initiative, aimed at introducing more equity into international political and economic relations.

Conference observers paid tribute to the statesmanlike attitude of Mrs. Bandaranaike, who hosted the summit and who thus automatically becomes current leader of the nonaligned

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Long arm of the law:

does it need a gun?

By Alastair Carthew

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

To arm the New Zealand police or not to

That is a difficult question in this country

New Zealand's police force is modeled on

forms and high, bucketlike hats reminiscent of

beats, the only weapon they carry is a trun-

The only visibly armed police are members

That squad has proved to be highly effective

and appears destined to stay. But some argue

it would be no substitute for an armed general

police force if the crime rate continues to

in this year's Police Department report to Par-

liament. Police officials are concerned by the

increasing number of assaults on policemen

Over the past two years several deaths have

resulted from armed clashes betweeen motor-

cycle gangs. In another incident a young Maori

teen-ager was stain by a police sharpshooter

during an attack on a small-town police sta-

Violence involving firearms is a relatively

itself on the stability of its society. Perhaps it

The question of arming the police was raised

of a special armed defenders squad, which

turns out in cases involving firearms.

and the number of armed robberies.

New phenomenon

cheon 2 to 3 feet long.

where the crime rate is insignificant compared

H you've seen Clin ern. "The Onliaw doubtelessly been in man's felsty perfor grandina struggling : as much bravery as who helps her.

It is a demanding serzes it by the horn nussion with her v comes one of the n picture whose other into meaniagless vio

Miss Trueman's : surprise, however. achieved star statutress has been gat cades. She is repri performers who m dom, their primary ents the base for warding career.

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Trueman's shot Since then s speaking role in of shooting for her supporting [actress, "There older people, ti be a staple. St such as TV at opportunities.

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Latin America

Guatemala tackles rebuilding - with a comic book

By Kenneth McCormick Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Joyabaj, Guatemala One of the most popular pieces of reading material in Guaternala these days is a 20-page comic book. Rural campesinos pull it from their colorful shirts and study the pictures over and over. Government bureaucrats leave it conspicuously on their desks.

The comic book is called, "How to Build a Safer House," and it reflects Guatemala's No. 1 priority.

Six months ago, a series of earthquakes shook this small Central American republic into a shattered jowel. The first hit during the early morning hours when most Guatemalans were sleeping - between unsupported adobe still retains his pride and respect for his own walls with heavy tile roofs. When the dust settled several days later, 25,000 people had been killed and more than a million left homeless.

Today, "Guatemala is on its feet," as government posters everywhere say. Through the energy of the earthquake victims themselves, and with assistance from relief agencies working closely with the government, many of the give-away programs, says Fred Schieck, depbomeless have shelter again.

The earthquakes took their heaviest tolls in the rural highlands northwest of Guatemala City, a region densely populated with descend- Aluminum replaces tile roofs ants of the Mayan Indians. It is poor in material wealth but rich in traditions, ancestral clothing patterns, and a social fabric predating num being used as an alternative to tile roofs.

"The question we faced in working here was how to help without destroying the culture," says Ronald Sawyer, Guatemalan field representative for Save the Children Federation, a societies easily, speaking with rural peasants private relief and community development

"These people have a tremendous heritage of self-sufficiency," he continues. "The quakes lowered their self-confidence, and teams of outsiders coming in with all the answers could have eroded it altogether. They need help, but in a way that doesn't create paternalistic welfare ties to a modern world that they don't be-

of half a dozen international agencies with safer." He stresses principles such as cross large relief projects in the rural highlands. bracing and use of corner posts. Shortly after the earthquake, separate SCF or ganizations from Austria, Canada, Denmark, wood and adobe, which are local materials, Be-

to form the SCF Guatemala Alliance. Coordinating with the Guatemalan Government, the alliance is distributing housing materials and teaching building skills in the municipality of Joyabaj. It will expand its work throughout the badly damaged state of Quiche.

Through its project in Joyabaj, the SCF Alliance has become a proponent of a new style of disaster relief aimed at avoiding the formation of "paternalistic welfare ties."

Rather than building new homes for the people or giving away housing materials, SCF oegan selling materials to quake victims – at subsidized prices - so that they can rebuild their own homes.

"When a person pays for something, even at subsidized price or partially with credit, he culture," says Johann Setzaas, the Norwegian coordinator of the SCF Alliance.

The concept, new in international relief work, was not readily accepted by other agencles. After much discussion, however, most groups, including the U.S. Government, adopted the sales process in preference to uty director of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) in Guatemala.

The housing material in highest demand is "lamina" — thin sheets of corrugated alumi-Amilicar Ordoffez, head of SCF's local housing program, has countryside culture, although he was reared and educated in the capital city. He moves between the traditional and modern one hour and visiting a city official the next.

Shortly after the quakes, Mr. Ordofiez was self-sufficiency maintained had developed an "earthquake resistant" adobe and wood house that was used after the Peruvian and Nicaraguan disasters in recent years. Mr. Ordonez, in turn, began teaching thousands of mountain people the safer designs through a cadre of local trainers, a few model homes, and the comic book, "How to Build a

Safer House." Save the Children Federation (SCF) is one impose these ideas, but we know they're

The "Kuny houses" are made primarily of United : Kingdom pooled their money and staff palm fronds, which could be used as safer alternatives to tile roofing, imported lamina became the accepted substitute - at least tem-

The municipality of Joyabaj includes two towns and 52 villages, some of which are linked only by footpath. More than half of the area's 32,000 inhabitants left homeless by the quakes. The town of Joyabaj itself was nearly flattened, except for several larger buildings.

Local teachers

SCF recruited local leaders to serve as leachers. Each community elected committees to take charge of the distribution of lamina in

Community committees list families in their area needing housing materials. On a designated day community committees and the SCF staff sell lamina for \$3 a sheet, less than half the original cost.

One by one, the campesinos come forward with hard-earned money to purchase the ten sheets allocated to them. It is a big day and sheets allocated to them. It is a big day, and neighbors crowd around to watch the transac-

Most have only enough for a \$5 or \$10 downpayment on the \$30 purchase. A committee leader reads the requirement that the remainder must be paid by next year, and each buyer swears to do so in front of his family and friends. He leaves a thumbprint as a symbol of

The camposinos of Joyabaj have a special incentive to repay the money they borrowed: It will become the property of newly established community treasuries to be used for fu-

SCF intends to stay in the Joyabaj region for at least five years. With more than \$1.5 million from private donations, a half-million dollar grant from AID, and additional funds from the grant from AID, and additional funds from the staff will turn this reconstruction effort into a longrange development project.

Great progress has been made, but many thousands of Guatemalans are not yet back on their feet. Squatter towns have sprung up around Guatemala City. As many as 20,000 people are living there in makeshift sholters formed from sticks, plastic, and cardboard. "It's a fine line," he says. "We don't want to: They have no electricity, no running water, and no sewage facilities.

Guatemalan President Kjell Eugenio Laugerad estimates it will take \$1 billion and 10 years to rebuild the country. Besides seeking Norway, Sweden, the United States, and the cause Guatemala has a shortage of straw and on affluent citizens to help finance the recon-



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTO

Thousands of Guatemalans still live in makeshift houses

Mexico — in the shadow of a very big neighbor

Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexicans long have complained that living beside the United States is a little like having an elephant as your next-door neighbor - it continually sticks its trunk inside your tent.



Street photographer, Tijuana, Mexico

Tourists welcome at Mexican border

Yet they regularly express a remarkable degree of goodwill bying by Mr. Echeverría failed to change this picture.

Sometic tribe visit has been been been been been by the solution of the 3 million U.S. tourists who visit here each year will attest.

Julio Scherer Garcia, the recently ousted editor of the Excelsior, this capital city's major daily explains: "It is something of a love-hate relationship. We can't get along with you,

but we also would find it hard to get along without you."

Atter all of Gallioring Arizois, New Mexico, and Texas, as In his six-year term, he is likely to try to boost tourism from the U.S. while datum.

Mr. Lopez Portilio also knows that 80 percent vestment in Mexico comes from the U.S., and had is percent of the country's foreign debt is owed the U.S.

The pervasive U.S. influence is evident here: Ford, Chevrolet, Dodge, Coca-Cola, Max Factor, Sheraton, and dozens of A bit cynical? Perhaps. But sharing a 1,800-mile border with the most powerful nation in the world is not the contest and trademarks. Mr. Echeverria enacted a value of the manes and trademarks. Mr. Echeverria enacted a value of the manes and trademarks. the most powerful nation in the world is not the easiest relation of the names and trademarks. Mr. Echeverria enaction of the manual powerful nation in the world is not the easiest relation of the names and trademarks. Mr. Echeverria enaction of the manual powerful nation in the world is not the easiest relation of the names and trademarks. Mr. Echeverria enaction of the manual powerful nation in the world is not the easiest relation of the names and trademarks. Mr. Echeverria enaction of the manual powerful nation in the world is not the easiest relation of the manual powerful nation in the world is not the easiest relation of the powerful nation in the world is not the easiest relation of the manual powerful nation in the world is not the easiest relation of the powerful nation in the world is not the easiest relation of the powerful nation in the world is not the easiest relation of the powerful nation in the world is not the easiest relation of the powerful nation of th

well as portions of Colorsio, Ufah, and Nevada

There are relatively few irritants in Mexican U.S., relations at present Ironically, tions that do Mexican U.S., relations at present Ironically, tions that do Mexican Specifically U.S. Somplaints file United States wishes that Mexican substitute I is and to seek new U.S. investment, while continuing Mr. Echeverria's plea for investment, while continuing Mr. Echeverria's plea for investment from other nations.

Somplaints file United States wishes that Mexican substitution in the U.S., while downplaying Mr. Echeverria's attacks on Zion is the U.S. of the U.S. investment, while continuing Mr. Echeverria's plea for investment from other nations.

Somplaints file United States wishes that Mexican substitute flow of U.S. of the U.S. investment from other nations.

Echeverria's plea for investment from other nations.

Mexican were angered earlier this year when Secretary of State Henry A. Klassinger accorded Brazil big-power status and signed an agreement establishing regular consultations be designed, that enter the U.S. from Moxico.

Tone down the radical historic that has characterized the design of President Luis Echeverria Alvarez. His successor, Jose Lopez Portillo, who have office Dea L. is likely with the U.S. election in November.

Mr. Lopez Portillo is on record as wanting to bind up frayed ends in the U.S. Mexican relationship. He has let his associates know that will be one of his first proferities.

He is aware that more that field on Mexico's international to the country does could lead to serious instability unless Mr. Lopez Portillo moves to stem it and professional international international lead.

with that of other nations - but it is increas. That such a measure could be counterproductive In New Zealand it is very much a case of "if the British: Policemen wear navy blue unl- you prepare for war, you get war." Measures considered So how do the police cope with the increas-

Both Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon and

Minister of Police Allan McCready oppose

policeman said there would be a "wholesale

armed. This exaggerates the case, but there is

little doubt that many men on the beat feel

handing in of badges" if the police were

wholesale arming of the police.

Wellington, New Zealand And many policemen themselves object. One

the famous London bobby. As they walk their ing incidence of robbery, assault, and violence? One answer is a stronger court system with heavier deterrent penalties being handed

The effectiveness of the New Zealand judictary, like that of other countries, is forever being questioned. But the situation seems to have reached a crisis point. The courts are creaking under a burgeoning load as law enforcement is stepped up.

The government has ordered a royal commission of inquiry to investigate the court sys-

And a strong punitive streak is running through certain sections of the community. Although New Zealanders are quite happy to absorb the violence depicted in American and British television programs as entertainment, they are decidedly less willing to tolerate violence growing within their own society.

At the last conference of the governing National Party there was even a loud call for a return of birching, the traditional punishment new phenomenon in New Zealand, which prides handed out in English schools more than a century ago. Needless to say this extreme propowas a matter of time before overseas trends sal was defeated handily.

No more books at twice the price By Ronald Vickers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

Australasia

The U.S. Justice Department has come to the aid of book buyers in Australia. Thanks to a successful anti-trust suit against 21 major U.S. publishers and the British Publishers Association, Australian readers should soon be able to walk into a local bookstore and purchase current works from the United States. Previously, they had to wait until American books were available in British editions even if that took several years. Under the British Market Agreement, when the holder of a U.S. copyright sold territorial rights to a book to a British publisher, the deal lumped Australia and other former British territories with the United Kingdom.

Universities, major libraries, and private citizens with the patience and knowhow got their books from overseas booksellers. Australian bookshops, meanwhile, presented a heavily cutled, outdated, and expensive array of merchandise as British publishers enjoyed their exclusive rights to the Australian market.

Publishers apparently regard Australian readers as wealthy enough (or foolish enough) to pay more for their books than their British or American counterparts as is evident from the prices.

A popular 26-part television series appearing on Australian Broadcasting Commission stations is based on a book by Frank Hardy, an Australian author. The book, "Power Without Glory," is published in Britain; it is on sale in bookshops here at double the price paid by Brilish readers. Clearly freight costs alone cannot account

Until Japanese books, published in English, started to become popular in Australia a few years ago, it was possible to buy an occasional item for a low price - approximately that charged in Tokyo bookshops. Now, like books published in the U.S. or

Britain, Japanese books are priced to suit the Australian market - high. Everyone is happy with these arrangements, it appears, except the book buyer,

who is left to pay the ulper though he never calls the tune. What makes matters worse is that many locally published books are high-priced, too, in spite of government subsidies for authors and publishers.

Books published and printed in Australia receive a 331/2 percent subsidy from the government. Often, help is given with other costs as well.

A recent novel by Xavier Herbert, "Poor Fellow My Country," was backed by a \$2,000 Australian subsidy (\$2,500 U.S.) for typing of the manuscript, and a subsidy of \$17,598 (\$21,900 U.S.) for production. The first printing sold for \$20 (\$25 U.S.) in hardcover; the second printing is on sale for \$28 (\$35 U.S.).

Admittedly, this is a large work - it has 1,463 pages. But considering what the taxpayers have paid out in subsidies, it can hardly be called a bargain. In spite of the prices and the difficulties encountered when seeking specialized

items. Australians are avid book buyers. Gus O'Donnell, an author from Sydney and a spokesman for the Australian Society of Authors, told this writer, "It has been fashionable, for a long time now, to charge

accomodations_

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high prices for books in Australia. But the authors do not decide the prices."

*Blacks fight for power

White Police Commissioner Gert Prinsloo said: "If people want to organize themselves to resist the tsotsis [thugs], we can't stop them. But we can't allow rioting."

Justice Minister Kruger said recently: "There is no doubt now that the whole unrest has been caused by Black Power groups in their various forms. . . . Black Power is an absoluely negative, destructive ideology, and the Americans had their hands full for years with uprisings organized by Black

Mr. Kruger's response to Black Consciousness and Black Power has been tough. He has arrested (for detention without trial) the lenders of the Black Consciousness movement many of them from the South African Students' Organization and the Black People's Convention. All but one of the members of the executive of the Black Parents' Association in Soweto have also been detained. Mr. Kruger said the other day, that the black man "knows his place; and if not, I will tell him. his place." He added. "They always say that we shall overcome." But I say that we shall overdome."

Mrs. Helen Suzman, long-thine white critic of the govern-mentand it Mambel of Parliament, has said that many of the people arrested were the very people the government should welcomed to a bed and breakfast people arresten were the very people the government should only hotel. Full central heating. Near Kensington Gardens. Bayawater/Queensway tube etailors. Single from :£6.00. Doubles from .£10.00. In the people arresten were the very people the government is be talking to. And the question inevitably arises as to whether the control of the standard people arresten were the very people the government should be talking to. And the question inevitably arises as to whether this government, by its arrests and tough response, is not forcing those black moderates, indignant at intimidation by youthwhite toler and shower £11.00, fully intitiants, closer and closer to the hard-line position of those same militants.

Back in 1969, the National Party prime minister of the day, Hendrik Verwoord, reacted with remarkable toughness to black protest against the 'pass' laws which allow only blacks with special permits to come into the cities. (The police shot and killed 86 blacks protesting at Sharpaville in March, 1966.) Since then the lid has been kept on black protost - until it crupted into violence at Soweto 10 weeks ago."

It remains to be seen whether Prime Minister Vorstor and Justice Minister Kruger will be able to bring the present altuation under control. It may be harder than in 1960: Young black militants are taking over. Last week's work boycott has shown their awareness that in black labor (or in withholding of it) they have a weapon capable of outwolghing, through civil disobedience, the whites' superiority in gues and other weaponry. Their aim is black power, not just aboillion of the pass. And they have shown themselves willing to risk all and



Labour

private

business

encourages

By Margaret Thoren

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

British industry should take heart. Work on

the recent report of the National Economic

Development Office has shown what coopera-

Unions, management and government were

drawn out of their back-room grumbling places

o thrash out their grievances face to face.

Then they had to state, in as few words as pos-

sible, what problems cause industry the great-

est concern, and what can be done to put

If you've seen Clin ern "The Oatlaw . doubtelessly been in man's feasty perfor grandina struggling as much bravery as who helps her.

li is a demanding seizes it by the horn inlasion with her v comes one of the r picture whose other into meaningless vic Miss Trueman's

surprise, however. achieved star stalu tress has been ga cades. She is repr performers who n dom, their primar ents the base for warding career.

"I never dream" Truenian confessi between interrru leagues who spott? restaurant. 'I wa the sense of being do awfully well. business of being A couple of ye

edged close to st She played the lea edy called "Hon Yust, which was at the Cannes F went wrong know what - a. tributed beyond Its whereabouts of Cannes, wher Trueman's shot

Since then \$. speaking role ii of shooting for her supporting ; actress, Ther older people, t be a staple. S such as TV a opportunities.

"It gets mor continues, "b limited. But | my theater them. Then, is couldn't get a that kind of w It is typica energy and the TV con Oats, and IB winking her "You have t one-minute i in a very b and give a : I had very make the 👯 a repertor!" To Miss matter with

A Colly Community Party or Komsomol memory one driver is guage magazine. Possey mission bers may apply, and sach prospective driver is guage magazine. Possey mission bers may apply, and sach prospective driver is guage magazine. Possey mission bers may apply, and sach prospective driver is guage magazine. Possey mission to drive put it in a report in the Russian-lan-Samuel Jd Lanc. N ers. 256 ilton. £(*: James B Datchel

liant hul crams hungry i

From page 1

*'Mind that dripping tap'

must be taken.

crease water supplies will cost money. At a water flows. time of great financial stringency, when local authorities are having to cut back program after program because of a lack of funds, the central government will have to give a clear lead as to what is or is not authorized.

The situation varies widely from area to area. In southwestern England, firefighters are exhausted after having had to battle repeated forest conflagrations brought about by the tinder-dry condition of vegetation.

In south Wales, where the shortage of water is most acute, householders are already restricted to seven hours of water a day. In some within the next couple of days."

therefore there is no consensus on what steps households with working wives, there could be problems about getting water receptacles filled Furthermore, any steps that are taken to in-

> In his first statement after being appointed Coordinator of Water Supplies, Mr. Howell said the public had so far cut water consumption by 20 percent but that "this is still not enough."

A 50 percent cut is required.

"The flowers are going to have to wilt, the cars are going to have to remain dirty," Mr. Howell emphasized. "Water used for bathing is also going to have to be used for flushing toilets. . . . That dripping tap that you have been

From page 1

*Trigger-happy frontiersmen

aguez affair off the Cambodian coast. He between East and West Germany. The Chriscouldn't lose on this one

solation prize out of it. While he found the crais who were in office when the agreement Americans swift and firm in their reaction, he was negotiated and signed. will also now have ammunition for the case he hopes to make in the United Nations that the tober. One angle of speculation in Germany is Americans are "hostile" to him and should at that the East Germans hope for a Christian the very least have the United Nations flag re- Democratic (right-wing) victory which they moved from over the American headquarters would then use as an excuse to repudiate those

The East. Germans began to get trigger gard as unfavorable to them. happy in advance of the 15th anniversary of the Berlin Wall. Aug. 13 was the anniversary day. over the matter of elections to the prospective A week before an East German border guard new Parliament of Western Europe. The West fired at and killed Benito Corghi, an Italian Germans want West Berliners to take part in truck driver, who had forgotten his passport the voting. The East Germans and Soylets, of and was returning to the West German check course, object since they deny that West Berpoint to pick it up. It happened that Mr. Corghi liners are West Germans with all the rights of was a devout member of the Italian Commu- West Garmans. nist Party which promptly and heatedly protested. The East Germans apologized.

Earlier, on July 24, a West German holidayalong the East German border. After they had ably deeply envious of the North Vietnamese West German authorities.

On Aug. 13 East German border police at the 65 years old and has been in office for 30 West Berlin checkpoint of Marienborn turned years. His lifelong ambition is probably to do back 10 to 18 bustoads of West Germans who as well for his cause as Ho Chi Minh did. Ho were going to West Berlin to demonstrate and Mao Tse-tung won their civil wars. Mr. along the wall, against the wall.

The turning back of the buses seemed to be he know that?

*Soviet lorries roll westward

Japan is another client. Japanese goods are Even so, Soviet truckers driving in the West

shipped to the Soviet port of Nakhodka. There have to be skillful mechanics. They must take

they are transferred to the Trans-Siberian rail- care of any breakdowns en route or coax a

road, which carries them to Brest Litovsk, failing vehicle to a central truck repair shop in

where the Soviets have a large freight con- Brest-Litovsk or to a Soviet Army service sta-

tainer station. Trucks take the containers to tion in East Germany. They are not allowed to

Transit terminals also are located in Lenin- A driver who has a collision automatically

viet officials have to be sure of the ideological Soviet truckers driving to the West make

reliability of their personnel. Unlike merchant three journeys a month totalling 4,500 to 7,800

seamen who move in largo groups when they miles. They are paid 400 rubles a month (some

are on shore and can keep an eye on each \$528), which is far above the average Soviet

bets may apply, and sach prospective driver is gauge magazine. Possey, published in Frank-warned by the KGB (secret police) hot to talk furt. West Germany Foreign transit drivers with Westerners and not to give out his Soviet have new trucks with plenty of spare parts address.

A visa, always limited to one foreign tour of at home, and they are paid partly in hard curduly is a privilege for which drivers are supposed to pay in kind with presents and souver being talled:

One of the first problems the Soviet trucking imum, Sovietrans Auto has made special ar-

fleet encountered was defective vehicles rangements with a number of foreign hotels

Trucks currently in use on the West European whereby it guarantees to pick up the tab for runs are specially ordered from Czechoslo- Soviet drivers. This is no Western-style ex-

vakia, Sweden, and West Garmany. Less re- pense account the drivers bring along Soviet

Hable rigs are used only for transit shipments. Canned tood and packaged soups, which they within the Soviet bloc.

earned

wage.

call in foreign mechanics.

From page 1

their final destinations in the West.

grad, Klev, and other large cities.

other, truckers drive alone or in pairs.

Setting up this service was not simple. So-

President was his swift reaction in the May- a violation of the terms of the 1971 agreement tian Democrats immediately seized upon it as But perhaps Kim Il Sung will get a con-

> There will be West German elections in Ocfeatures of the 1971 agreement which they re-

The "German question" has also been raised

It seems unlikely that trouble either along Korean or German frontiers foretells any mamaker, Willy Bibbors, was after and workeded, they remain holds to Rest Corners was after and workeded, they remain holds be remaind the district with the second state.

killed Mr. Corghi they returned Mr. Bubbers to who did win their civil war. Is he to fail when his North Vietnamese peers succeeded? He is Kim does not really have a chance. But does

loses his job and any premiums he may have

From page 1

*Christianity vs. racism

lics. Dutch Reformed, and the 3,000 independent churches to counter apartheid.

Such unity will not come out of this meeting, but "eventually that is what they will have to do," said à white South African journalist covering the religious scene.

Black ministers are being pushed by youths who are threatening to burn down the churches if nothing is done to demand change from the government.

Other evidence of black leadership coming through churches is the virtual takeover by the black voice at last month's annual meeting of the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

Because of the killings in Soweto the blacks had a ready-made platform. But, even more important, the ministers went beyond the current situation. They also were discussing the form of the future government in South Africa, according to wellinformed church sources. The debate was over what kind of socialism a black government should follow.

Of most immediate concern, however, to Prime Minister Vorster is his own Dutch Reformed Church, the religious arm of the ruling Afrikaners (the whites of Dutch des-

Mr. Vorster has agreed to talk Aug. 26 with the top officials of the international Reformed Church synod which met in Cape Town during the last two weeks. The synod, which represents 5 million Christians around the world and meets every four years, is asking that the South African government change its apartheid policies.

The synod has made the white South African Dutch Reformed Church squirm in its theological seat. But the head of the white church, J. D. Vorster, older brother of the Prime Minister, shows no signs of modifying his hitherto hard-line stance.

The elder Dr. Vorster's leadership has not had the respect of many important an unquestionably Christian organization.

Afrikanardon and describes for authority to the challenge of the churches must

How to change that leadership quickly is seen by progressive church members of crucial importance,

In fact Dr. Vorster has been moved off- white nationalism and their Christianity versities. He is no longer the power he once flict.

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bringing together Anglicans, Roman Catho- was, according to a lay Afrikaner who ha closely followed past church synods.

The fact that the church now is going to the government is in itself a sign of major movement within the thinking of Afrika.

ners. And since the government is unlikely to move without church approval, there are indications apartheid may be gradually di-

The white Dulch Reformed Church last week was most critically challenged by its daughter churches, the Indian, black, and the Colored (mixed race) churches - and the challenge of the latter was the most telling. Church leader Vorster was even pressured by the Colored church to ask the police to reveal details about three Colored theological students who had been arrested

A growing number of Afrikaners dislike the white church leadership, according to Prof. Hendrick W. van de Merwe of Cape Town University. A survey he conducted of opinions among the elite of South Africa included interviews with 40 Dutch Reformed men. The survey showed that none of the 4 respected Dr. Vorster and many even voiced "disgust" with his leadership.

When asked, almost all of the men said they admired Dr. Beyors Naude, the 🖦 ister who in early 1960 denounced apartied as un-Christian and was in turn democed

Despite these widely held opinions there is in the church an overwhelming urge not to rock the boat, as well as a singular lack women's voices.

By contrast, the Christian Institute, which was founded by Dr. Naude, is one of the very few places in South Africa where there is genuine contact between the races. There are Afrikaners on the board of the institute, and although the government has greatly circumscribed possible protest activities, it dures not completely abolish such

Afrikanerdom and deference for authority not be underestimated. As one white South African said, "the once heathen [the blacks] are now trying to convert the whites to Christianity."

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center by a younger group of ministers The result is countrywide mental and physifrom Stellenbosch and Potchefstroom uni-

Harris Tweed: workers scorn 'progress' By Edward Harrison Special to

Few British country gentlemen would be without at least one Harris Tweed suit or jacket. A particular type of tough woollen cloth, the tweed is made on the islands of the Outer Hebrides to the west of Scotland and is specially resilient to damp and windy British

The Christian Science Monitor

its fame is not confined to the British Isles. For many years it has been an important export - and still is - although a recent slump in demand has cut production by half.

There is only one genuine Harris Tweed and to bear that name correctly and qualify for the distinctive Orb trademark, the cloth must be made on the Isles of Lewis and Harris. Moveover it must be woven in a home on a hand loom which produces single width cloth 29 inches wide.

The word tweed is in fact a mistake. It should be twill. The story, however, is told of a London clerk in 1826 who misread the Scottish spelling of the word 'tweet' and ordered an assignment of tweed instead.

History and tradition mean a lot to the weavers and their families, even though history has not been all that kind to them. Most of the ging fortunes. The key word was "modernweavers are island crofters with small subsis- ization" and it was proposed to bring the protence farms on which they grow vegetables for duction of Harris Tweed into line with other their own use and rough graze their hardy tweeds. Power looms would be introduced and Hebrides sheep.

Weaving is their basic, and in many cases easier to handle at the next stage of manufactheir only source of cash. It has never been a ture. The tweed would then be cheaper to very profitable business and is even less so at the moment. First it has been hit by the world economic slump and second it has met increasing competition from manufacturers of synthetic fibers. Third, Harris Tweed has been at a competitive disadvantage when compared with cheaper, factory-made tweeds from other parts of Britain and the world. But most significantly, Harris Tweed, as it is traditionally made in 29-inch widths, has become difficult to sell to computerized and metricated textile companies.

irreversible break with tradition. After months of discussion the matter was

the standard width changed to make the cloth This made good business sense, but there was one difficulty. The weavers would have to ernization and 497 voted against. leave their homes and hand looms and work in factories, for a power loom would be far too

has been applauded by many on the mainland. erms, in the short run at least, the decision taken by the island weavers is seen as a refu sal to cut their cloth to fit the demand. port and General Workers Union, the Harris

every weaver realized that he was being asked

would come to their senses, forget sentiment and move into the twentieth century. They were wrong. Only 55 weavers voted for mod-Their refusal to be cajoled into conformity

The British have always had sympathy for the to growth and find means of removing them; underdog and the "small is beautiful" philoso- and, ultimately, to encourage sound economic phy has many followers. Yet in harsh financial | growth.

before he could learn the price of the sitting-

EXCHANGE RATES

nbul to Abu Dhabi — all in English.

.057

.183

room suite that pleased his wife so much.

Argentine peso

Belgian franc

Australian dollar

Austrian schilling

Brazillan cruzeiro

things right. It is this new spirit of tripartite co-operation and the way in which specific problems have been isolated which make 'industrial strategy: Scots weaver sticks to his father's -- and his grandfather's -- ways the first step' such an important document. Af-Tweed Association and the government-backed | ter all, the first step in solving a problem is delighlands and Islands Development Board. But | fining it. This step has at last been taken. It is fair to say that this kind of report could

tion can do.

to make a complete change in his life and an only come from the National Economic Development Office - or 'Neddy' as its rather complicated mixture of National Economic Develput to a vote. The authorities were sure that opment Council (the 25-man council chaired by protected by the secret ballot, the weavers the Prime Minister), the National Economic Development Office (the 250 strong permanent staff) and the Economic Development Councils (or Little Neddles) have come to be called.

Neddy's purpose since its first meeting in 1962 has been to examine the economic performance of the country, to isolate the obstacles

Very much the brainchild of the MacMillan government, Neddy has nevertheless served subsequent governments, and Britain, well. In 1973 Harold MacMillan wrote of its achievements: ". . . not only has it been a source of much valuable discussion and action at the top level, but it has given birth to a large number of so-called Little Neddles which industry by industry have contributed much to the greater improvement of labor relations as well as pro-

It is in these Little Neddles where the hard work for "Industrial strategy: the first step" was done. Key sectors of the economy were represented by 39 committees including industries that ran the gamut from food and drink to machine tools, to electronic comput-

ers, to bosiery and knitwear. The committees were not to come up with some giamorous five-year plan for growth for 1.250 their particular industry but simply to state problems and recommend solutions. Problems n the same four areas constantly recur in all he industries covered:

1. 'Bottlenecks" - that apt word for the grinding half that occurs when a company can't get hold of the parts it needs to meet its

2. Capacity - basically the amount of goods a company can produce. But this is where the dog chases its tall. Capacity can't increase withdut investment. But the government has taken in taxes what companies should have spent in increasing capacity. And without growing capacity companies can't pay their

taxes . . etc. 3. A need for better use of manpower and improved job training schemes.

.155 4. The need to be more competitive and to increase exports while at the same time making the British prefer to "buy British" rather than German or Japanese:

That the government takes the reports seriously shows in the remark (astonishing for a socialist government) made by Prime Minister James Callaghan and Eric Varley (Secretary of State for Industry) in a joint memorandum: English is developing more and more as the of State for Industry) in a joint memorandum; businessman's language of the Middle East. "More generally the Government is committed business-oriented publications to promoting a profitable and vigorous private." sector aspect of our mixed economy; and to ave appeared in the stalls and klosks from isgiving greater priority to industry over consumption on even our social objectives."
This Labour government means business

Circulation is as yet small, but advertising revenue is flooding the page-by-page reading and Healthy private business at that.

French shops turn blind eye on price laws equaled among the shops only by the furniture of a surprise check on 1,300 shops in three By Philip W. Whitcomb dealers, of whom 27.6 percent forced the cussharply differing parts of Paris. The Eighth tomer to become involved in a conversation

make and easier to sell.

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

French law is solidly on the side of the shopper who doesn't want to undergo the embar-

rassment of having to ask the price and learning that it's more than he can pay. Every item offered visibly for sale must have an equally visible price tag, easily read from the street if the offer is made through the

shop window. But evasion of the price tag rule is rife in 77 percent in the lower middle class 15th. And Paris - and more than twice as frequent in the 8.4 percent of the Eighth Arrondissement shops

. A thousand French shops are fined every month for evasion of the price-tag rule. And

Arrondissement, with the famous shops of the rue du faubourg Saint Honore, close to the residences of the French President and the American, British, Japanese, and Belgian ambassadors, had very definitely the worst comoliance record. In this elegant sector only 55 percent of the

So a scheme was devised to revive its flag-

expensive for one family to buy. In essence,

the crofters would be exchanging their tradi-

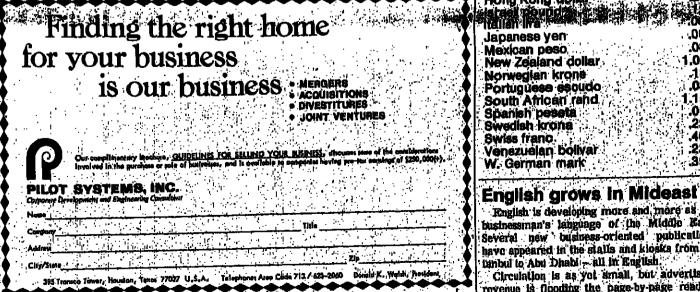
tional independence for cash and stable em-

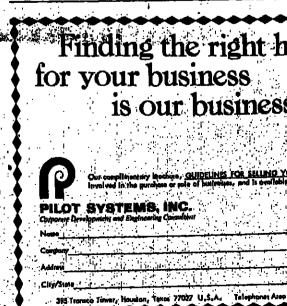
The scheme had the support of the Trans-

shops were found in the unannounced checks to have completely obeyed the law, as against 86 percent in the humble 18th Arrondissement and hadn't deigned to mark even one single item with the price as required by law.

British pound Hairdressers, beauty shops, and other ser-Canadian dollar the Ministry for the Economy, headed by Jean-Pierre Fourcade, recently published the results out of 4 not showing any prices at all, a record Colombian peso Danish krone ... French franc Dutch guilder: Hong Kong dollar The latest the second s Japanese yen Mexican peso w Zealand dollal Norwegian krons Portuguese escudo South African rand Spanish peseta Swedish krona Swiss franc Venezuelan boliyar

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continues, ''I limited. But my theater them. Then, couldn't getthat kind of it is typic the TV og Oats, and Ij. winking he "You have one-minute in a very and give a I had vor

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Samuel J. Lane. ers. 2 Illon, £ James B



Interview with President Sat

Farming-Eypt's mandate for the future

As a peasant schoolboy who cultivated his family's flelds, he developed a deep attachment to the land. As Egyptian President, Anwar al-Sadat, who still makes frequent visits to his 10-acre farm in the heart of the Nile delta, wants his country to develop the potential to feed itself and to export food in hungry decades ahead.

By Richard Critchfield Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Alexandria, Egypt Abroad Anwar al-Sadat is know as an astute leader who rose from Army officer, co-revolutionary, and longtime lieutenant of Gamal Abdel Nasser to surprise the world by steering Egypt firmly back into the Western arena.

But here in Egypt President Sadat is fond of telling his people, "I

is from the Arabic verb, falaha, which means to till the soil. But fellah in Egypt means much more than farmer; it suggests a peculiarly organic relationship with the land beside the Nile, a way of life imbued with traditional Islamic belief and a deep attachment to one's native village.

In a recent interview at his Mamoura summer residence here on the Mediterranean seashore, as he spoke of cultivating his family's fields as a schoolboy, of what he sees as the need for Egyptians to return to the main principles of Islam if they are to weather the rapid changes ahead, and of his long-term strategy to reshape the country into a series of agro-industrial complexes, President Sadal revealed this little-publicized aspect.

Rural customs, outlooks, values .

Mr. Sadat still possesses a small 10-acre holding in the village of Miet Abu el Koum, 50 miles north of Cairo in the heart of the Nile delta, which he visits frequently. Most of his relatives are still feliahin. And the President has never traveled too (ar from the customs, outlook, and values of his origins. This may account for his remarkable serenity despite Egypt's momentous internal and international problems. Amid Cairo's sophisticated, cosmopolitan elite he stands out as a true Egyptian. He knows where he has been and where he wants to go, and he clearly runs the show.

In 1972, on the 20th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution and two years after Mr. Nasser's death, Anwar al-Sadat was the first leader in als country's modern history to declare Egypt's agriculture important above all else. To critics who favor Nasser-style heavy industrialization and to his own planners who would like to emulate Japan, he has maintained that Egypt has the good soils, plentiful labor, ideal growing conditions, and easy access to European and Arab food markets which make investment in an agriculture-based economy wise.

His problem is that the need for irrigation water in almost rainless f makes rule value of the role of the value of the value of the value of the role of the r

Egyplian and Western experts estimate that with water from the Aswan Dam another 4.5 million acres of desert can be irrigated and farmed by the year 2000. Technology has yet to be developed to exploit underground water below the desert, but this promises to be another source of irrigation. The task is to feed, house, and employ a population which will grow from a current 37 million to between 50 million and 74 million in the next 24 years, depending upon birth

Richard Criticifield, formerly on the staff of the Washington Star, has spent the past few years on foundation grants in Asia and Africa studying and reporting on the rural poor.

To Mr. Marketon lies in building new, agriculture-based cities in behave if ting from age-old grain production in the Nile valley intrage tables for export to Europe, and canning,

food pressing mer agro-industries to provide jobs. "Agroindstrial dexes - this is the future of Egypt," he said in our blaview. "Iz year 2000 I aim to reshape Egypt by more than doubling the ted land we live on and ... putting the new, reclaimed deserting agro-industrial complexes and then, bit by bit, (the land) thrut the Nile valley."

Water more pits than oil

He said, "You've are now living on only 4 percent of our land, and Mpans sert. Lately some of the oil companies have struck water, als more prectous to us than oil. If we can raise the land vit from 4 to 10 percent in the next 24 years, you will see mishere, new irrigated desert lands, and new agro-industrial ed ."

He said Egy (rt exporting fertilizer in 1977. The country will produce taltrels of oil daily by 1980. Suez Canal revenues are expenses to \$1.5 billion within the next four years. "We will supplificient in everything but wheat," Mr. Sadat said. (Gracting 3.3 million tons this year, mainly to

feed its cities. There average consumption of six pieces of bread a day provides three-fourths of the diet.) "Wheat is not economical at all." he continued. "We are not in the wheat belt. I recently met Gov. Arthur Link of North Dakota and was astounded to learn his whole state has only 700,000 people, but they produce 8 million tons of wheat. And meat and poultry besides."

Mr. Sadat, who visibly relaxes and becomes enthusiastic when talk turns to agriculture, spoke of improving Egypt's cattle with purebreds from Europe. "You know my friend, Bruno Kreisky, the Chancellor of Austria, sent me 20 cows that produce 7,000 liters (about 1.850 gailons) of milk apiece each year, and modern mechanical milking equipment. Within three months the cows were in call, and we were able to double them. My aim is to have a thousand such cows in each new agro-industrial project. We are estimating one acre of permanent pasture per cow. Then put the rest of the reclaimed land in each complex into cultivating vegetables and fruit and packing and processing industries. We can get three crops a year with our moderate temperatures and provide Europe with fresh and canned fruit and vegetables in winter.'

New capital on reclaimed land?

Despite Egypt's continued heavy military spending, Mr. Sadat has initiated his strategy with aid and technical assistance from the

United States, West Germany, Denmark, Austria, and the Netherlands. He said three projects were under way:

 In the Giza area near the great pyramids just north of Cairo. · Around the Sucz Canal cities of Port Said, Ismailia, and Sucz, where green belts with vegetable, fruit, dairy, meat, and poulty production are being formed. One ambitious project is to carry irriga-(ion water from the Nile under the canal in tunnels to reclaim an area in the Sinai desert. Another 300,000-acre irrigation project is under study at El Salhia, and a joint Egyptian-American 1,000-acre cattle ranch is being started at El Moulak.

 In the western desort, the Tahrir project has already reclaimed large areas along the Nile delta's westorn edge. Underground waters further west in the Wadi el-Natrun region are being studied. This area was once settled by 50,000 Christians fleeing Roman persecution in the 4th century, and monasteries with artesian wells still remain.

Wadi el Natrun and the Qattara Depression could become the site of a new Egyptian capital to take pressure off Cairo, new pushing 8 million people. Another complex, being set up with Dutch assistance, is along the Mediterranean coast west of Alexandria. Plans there call for development of tourism, mining, petrochemicals, hydroelectric power, rain-fed farming, and settlement of Bedouins to graze cattle.

Other areas, such as a million potentially trrigable acres on the shores of Lake Nasser above the Aswan Dam, remain to be devel-

Achieving Mr. Sadat's design means both massive investment, foreign capital and technology, mostly from Europe and the United States, and a Middle East peace settlement.

No drinking in public

Mr. Sadat appeared optimistic his strategy can feed and employ Egypt's projected future population without resorting to such measures as sterilization and a legal two-child limit on families. The most effective proponent of population control in Egypt happens to be Mr. Sadat's wife, Jihan. Mrs. Sadat also has led a campaign to amend Egypt's Muslim divorce laws.

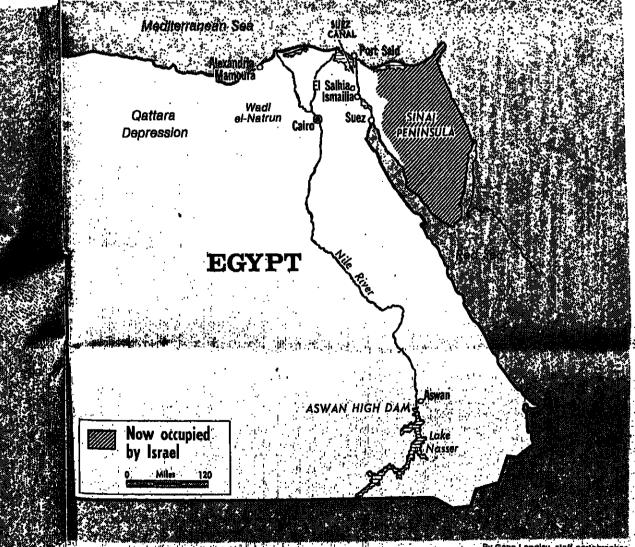
"You can't make laws to stop the rate of births," Mr. Sadat said. "Changes in Egypt only come through education. I'm accusing my wife of being a philosopher: I tell her, let us look to our community. and look to our people and our heritage."

He said he welcomed the resurgence of Islamic orthodoxy that has gathered force in Egypt this past year and was brought home to most Egyptians when Parliament passed a law banning drinking in public in May. Mr. Sadat said he will approve the law, which goes into effect in mid-July, though it has been watered down to allow liquor sales, and drinking at home and in tourist establishments. "It is quite logical that in public places a Muslim should not drink;" he said. "We have the official religion of Islam. It is in our Constitution,"

He explained why he feels a Muslim revival is a good thing. "We. should return to the main principles of our heritage. I don't want the new generation to become a lost generation like we see in Europe and even in the United Sigtes. He said that in times of rapid change. and technological development as Baypt is certain to discrete in the years just shead, a firm culture and value system will be essen-

When I observed the traditional fellahin seemed to be Egypt at its best, Mr. Sadat replied, "It's the same way in [America]. On our trip there last year we got out into the country and found you Americans completely different from our opinions. You are just like us. You are not cold like so many Europeans. You are full of sentiment and hos-pitality. I, my wife, and children were deeply touched."

Most Egyptian and Wostern economists seem to feel Mr. Sadat's elopment strategy is not impractical. Provided peace is restored to the Middle East and he stays in power long enough, they say, his vision of the Egyptian future may be possible to achieve. They also agree it is the kind of vision only a man deeply rooted in rural Egypt and its way of life would have, that is, only someone who is in the truost sense a fellan.



By Gene Langley, staff cartographs

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Once an important center of the Roman Em-

But those who make the 70-mile trip from

Tunis can still find well-preserved classical

ruins that stand as monuments to their Greek

The Roman Empire flourished widely in

North Africa and left behind cities which today

await further probing by archaeologists and

historians. Situated 1,800 feet above a fertile

agricultural plan which ends abruptly at the

Teboursouk Mountains, Dougga – called

"Thugga" by the Romans - was the best of

the several wealthy Roman cities grouped

within the "proconsular province," an area ad-

Dougga also represents a typical pattern of

Roman city development. Beginning as small

towns or "vici," several mini-municipalities of-

ten united, forming a "civitas" - an important

The Romans cannot claim sole credit for

Dougga's importance, for even under earlier

Punic domination rapid growth and prosperity

had been its hallmarks. But the city's great-

ness was largely Roman-inspired, and it is that

empire that is best remembered today by clas-

Dougga's well preserved capitol, designed by

Marcus Aurelius, is impressive for its Corinthi-

an columns, capped by a portico featuring a

Roman eagle. Built by Greek architects during

the period A.D. 166-167 from marble and lime-

stone quarried nearby, an impressive 40-foot-

wide coremonial stairway leads into a foyer-

like area distinguished by three massive niches

where statues of the reigning gods once stood.

The center of the city's political life, it was

dedicated to the "supreme political triad of

deities," Jupiter (god of the heavens), Juno

(his consort), and Minerva (goddess of the

From the capitol's entrance, the visitor has

a commanding view of the forum and the mar-

cellum (marketplace), and can see a wide pan-

oramic mix of valleys and mountains. Covering

250 acres. Dougga's now one-third excavated

Dougga also has a place in history because

ruins promise to keep archaeologists busy for

handierafts and politico-civic being). ...

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pire. Dougga today is relatively overlooked by

tourists in Tunisia.

Dougga, Tunisia

Tunisia: walk the streets where Roman chariots rumbled

If you've seen ern, "The Outle doubtelessly bee man's feisty pu grandma struggt as much braver who helps her.

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older pr be a st such & : opporti "It g contin' limite my ti them could that l

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Oats

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor Since the oil embargo, it has become clear

that energy needs are more flexible than previously thought. To some, the goal of energy policy is to exploit this flexibility, to increase the wealth we harvest from energy use. In order to understand how the U.S. might do this, we have been comparing energy use here with other countries. Our study of Sweden, funded partly by the Energy Research and Development Administration (and carried out within the Energy and Resources Group, University of California at Berkeley), indicates that we could save at least 25 percent and possibly as much as 35 percent of our energy use in the long run.

environment

While Sweden bas virtually the same per person GNP (Gross National Product) as the U.S., energy use there is only 55 percent as great. Sweden's climate is much more energydemanding than ours, the mix of industrial output is actually more energy-intensive than our own, and more energy was used to make Sweden's exports than imports, the opposite of our own case - thus Sweden might be expected to use more energy per capita than we do. Although the world's largest per capita oil im porter, Sweden has a rich natural subsidy of fuel-saving hydropower. After making these adjustments to energy-use figures, however, Swedes still use far less energy than Amer-

More efficient use in Sweden accounts for much of the difference. In the transportation sector, for example, Swedish automobiles average 24 m.p.g., weighing far less than our gas auzzlers. Mass transit takes as much as 40 percent of Swedish urban travel, while trains become important at Boston to Washington dis-tances

one in the U.S., but there are only % as many cars per capita, many families doing away with the second car - or even the first car because mass transit is alive and well, and the "need" to travel is less. Of course, reinforcing these facts are gasoline taxes (now 60¢/gallon), a tax on new cars that rise with weight, and a yearly weight-related fee as well.

In spite of leadership in auto production, Swedes have never been capricious in their use of that machine. Savings in the U.S., based on the mix of more efficient autos and modes in use in Sweden, would amount to nearly 2 million barrels of oil per day!

In buildings, higher energy efficiencies in Sweden are even more striking. Sweden's heating season is twice as demanding as that in the U.S., but homes there consume only half the fuel for heating per square foot (adjusted for climate) as in America. Insulation, insulating glass, better ventilation, and generally tighter construction practices allow these sayings.

The Swedes never engineered buildings to



Energy saving: what Sweden can

teach U.S. — and the world

To the Swedes, the bicycle is a favorite and efficient way to travel

winter, as we often still do. More efficient structures in Sweden have meant significantly lower heating bills to businessmen, homoowners, and most apartment dwellers, while employment and investment in the building industry to meet the cost-effective energy standards is high. Savings in heating and cooling in the U.S., based on the Swedish example, could amount to at least 13 percent of our national energy use, more than four times the shortfall during the oil embargo, or four million barrels

Swedish industry is by no means an exception to the rule of energy efficiency, Swedish paper, steel, cernent, and other energy-intensive products being made there on significantly less energy per ton than in the U.S. Because fuel has never been cheap in Sweden, producers have always paid attention to energy cosis: On the other hand, electricity was slightly less expensive in Sweden, relative to the U.S., because of the hydropower, so in-dustries have used this domestic resource to a far greater degree than in the U.S.

Energy conservation in Sweden has not come about by magic. The traditionally higher price of fuel there, as well as the long heating season, has acted to stimulate conservation. Americans, by contrast, seem to react to higher energy prices by tightening price controls on the one hand, and subsidizing energy production through tax breaks, loans, and grants on the other.

Life-style is important, too, in our comparison, since Swedes travel less, throw away less, and generally have smaller appliances than Americans - channeling their affluence instead into foreign travel by charter airplane, boating, and summer homes to a greater degree than Americans. Market forces and taxes on gasoline nudged Swedes away from energy extravagant habits, but the greatest savings in Sweden still come from higher efficiency.

As important as the marketplace, however, have been the roles of the government and institutions in breaking down barriers to energy conservation in Sweden. Tough building codes are complemented by low interest bank loans giving extra incentives - and funds - to those willing to make cost effective investments in conservation but unable to find capital.

Mass transit has been subsidized to keep the auto where it belongs — in medium-distance trips. Industry has worked closely with government to find new ways of saving energy. The arge amount of public electric power in Swe-

The recent doubts cast upon development of nuclear power in Sweden bave stimulated efforts there to make energy use even more economical. Apparently Swedes, but not Americans, have learned that the greatest single weapon against high tuel costs, oil cartels, or uncertain energy sources will always beenergy conservation What we have learned

Lee Schipper is "energy specialist" with the Energy and Resources Group, University of

Solar power may be a bargain

By Robert C. Cowen

One of the basic uncertainties about se lar power is whether it would ever pay in itself - not in terms of money, but of energy. Would it take more Btu's from of coal, or the atom to build, maintain, and replace a solar plant than that plant would

Malcolm Slesser and Ian Hounam of the burden upon existing energy manya."

They point up a crucial distinction between solar power as an "exargy breeder" and energy converters, such as the plant that turns coal into electricity at the percent loss, or energy extenders, such as the breeder reactors that make the most of an existing earthly resource. By paying off its own energy debt, providing for its replacement, and generating a simple in other uses, a solar unit would augment rather than deplete, world resources.

The key to doing this is the analysis phrase "given the right technology." has not been at all clear this would k forthcoming

P. J. Musgrave of Reading Univer that viewpoint.

Solar cells also have seemed inefficies. taking 40 years to pay off their energy debts yet having only a 30-year life B now, Messrs. Slesser and Hounam sy new types of cells may take only 10 years or even two years, for payback. All lold they are hopeful enough of the energy ect nomics to feel solar power can become major energy source without being drain on oil, coal, or uranium.

The broad type of analysis dose Strathclyde says little as to how this will be done, or even as to how to ensure theoretical energy paybacks. But # 1000 500 gest there is no basic impediates solar technologies would

energy than they would go Homam are right in that expectation, they may also be right in saying "prospects for a low-cost

Plants in hot climates

The guar, the sourson, and the Peruvias par snip are definitely not household words at these three plants have nutritional which, it exploited, could help the poor in indicate the could help the cal countries, botanists feel.

In most of the world, only 20 food cop stand between manking and starvation, a National Academy of Science report stalk This is dangerous, the report cautions, because "monocultures are extremely vulnerable "catastrophic failure brought about by disease or variations in climate."

To protect tropic zone populations from sid from this study, however, is that our energy a fallure. Academy botanists screened he heeds are far more horbid than we are dreds of tropical plants, looking for those will economic potential. The 36 they have identify are already well adapted to harsh tropical of ditions and, if cultivated on a larger could provide badly needed food, forage

other materials.

Research notebook

pay back in new energy from the sun?

Energy Studies Unit at University Strathclyde, Glasgow, have taken a head look at this question and conclude that the payoff could be spectacular. Explain their reasoning in Nature, they say: ". given the right technology, we calculate that with an initial investment by wor/ Mw [one megawatt] of solar port. would be possible for solar energy to povide 90 percent of the world and needs within 40 years without paint un

for example, has studied a scheme lat tracting wave energy by rocking Although it looks practical enough to her won British Government research backs he thinks it could never pay off its energ debt. Windmills look more feasible [40]

of the bright stars of Roman politics who ruled there: Marcus Aurolius, Hadrian, Antonius Plus, and Septimus Severus. When an emperor passed on, the thrifty Romans simply replaced the head of the statue of the deceased with one of the new emperor, thus proclaiming the new ruler for public admiration.

energy, nuclear-free world do look good

wing, this cultural center illustrates a keen un- the departement of Vienne while bicycling in Exploring the Bible Lands and it's people - together

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NEW YORK MAGAZÍNE says, "THE GORHAM is a one of a kind hotel ... Recommended by AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, MOBIL TRAVEL GUIDE and T.W.A.'s "GUIDE TO NEW YORK".



period, life became more violent as Christians, But today Dougga still "rises" from the

taking over in A.D. 350, destroyed many stone plains with a certain majesty. Acanthus leaves symbols of paganism. The Vandals in A.D. 480 of Corinthian columns remain sharply defined, and the Byzantines in the sixth century helped chariot-wheel marks are visible on street to further demolish this once-supreme center stones, and Roman theater tiers still welcome modern-day theatergoers.

Following the decline of Dougga's Roman of politics, learning, and living. You don't have to dream to sleep in a castle

By Diana Locrcher Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

derstanding of the practical movement of

people. Clever arrangements for the changing

of sets and the prompting of actors demon-

strate that modern theater design often looks

Charente, Franco Have you always dreamed of living in a castle? In modern-day France there are people who live not in castles in the air but real castles, romantic chateaux steeped in history and

Notable also are the public baths and the- Some contemporary chateau owners are deator. Built A.D. 168-169, the theater has an impressive layout; its 3,500 seats attract capacity the chateau; others may be wealthy foreigners crowds to the annual Dougga Festival, held such as David Ogilvy, president of Ogilvy & each June. A bold statement of Roman plan- Mather, who first saw the Chateau Touffou in

dream of possessing it three years ago.

Not a movie set from 'Ben Hur,' but an ancient amphitheater in Tunisia

But it is an expensive proposition to play king of the castle today, and many impovertinue to dwell there, provided he allows the year.' public to visit on a regular basis. But he forwithout government approval and becomes more like a caretaker than a proprietor.

One chateau that has staunchly maintained is the Chateau de Nieuil in Charente, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Fougerat, who purchased it around the turn of the century and in 1937 turned it into a hotel. Formerly the hunting lodge of King Francis I, the 16th-century chateau nostles deep in the woods of central France, near Anguilame, Politiers jandi Li-moges.

Mr. and Mrs. Fougerat converted the upapartments. Downstairs the stained-glass win- explained Mr. Bodinaud-Fougerat with typical dows, stone staircase, and huge wooden table. French pride, and as long as they are linanhewn from the trunk of a single tree form a clally able to manage without government supdramatic toyer, and aromae of gourmet food port they will continue to hold away over their mingled with the strains of baroque music waft own domain. from the dining room, where guests out like . There are about 100 such chateaux-hotels kings amid richly carved antique furniture.

Coming back to reality, the cost of maintain-Coming back to reality, the cost of maintain-ing such an establishment is staggering. There is not only the chateau itself but the grounds, which include a swimming pool and a farm on which the chateau grows its own vegetables which the chateau grows its own vegetables and raises its own fowl and cattle to ensure the quality of the cultine.

terior. The staff inside and outside numbers handles reservations.

France as a student and finally fulfilled his between 20 and 25, and the chateau is open year round except for Nov. 15 to Dec. 15.

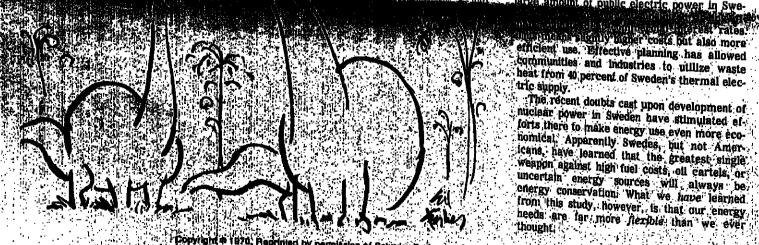
Shrugged Mr. Bodinaud-Fougerat Gallically. "We barely break even. In order to do even ished chateau owners in France have had to that we have to augment our clientele by 10 resort to government subsidization, awarded percent a year. Our occupancy is 100 percent on the basis of historical importance and need. In July, August, and September, 90 percent in The owner may then keep his chateau and con- May, and about 60 percent for the rest of the

It would be cheaper, he adds, to close in winfelts the right to make changes in the chateau ter because the cost of the heat is so high, about 4,000 francs (\$888.89) a month, "but we can't do that to the staff."

The clientele at the Chateau de Nieuil tends its independence despite financial vicissitudes to be French, Belgian, English, and American, in that order, and about 50 percent are regulars. "We even have someone living here," said Mr. Bodinaud-Fougerat. "A colonel came here in the early '60s to recuperate from an injury. He planned to stay for two weeks but he never left. Some of the guests think he's the

> The Foureral family works a 12- to 15-hour day at a profitless enterprise. Why? "We want to keep the chateau a part of our patrimony,"

scattered throughout France which offer the tourist the romance of history amid elegant. de campagues (country inns) and chateau ho-tels published by the French Government. which lists only the linest. The guide can be The Fougerats' son-in-law, who has added obtained from the French National Tourist Ofhis wife's surname to his own to form Bod. fices in New York, Chicago. San Francisco. insuid-Fougeret, is in charge of the farm and and Los Angeles, and also from its U.S. reprethe grounds, while his wife administers the in- sentative. Tour Travel in New York, which



"Look, kid, we're aware of the problems besetting out society. "We're working on them."

heat from 40 percent of Sweden's thermal elec-

California at Berkeley

THE CHRISTIAN SCENCE MONITOR

fashion

By Phyllis Feldkamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

surprise, how achieved star tress has be cades. She ir performers * dom, their p ents the barwarding car "I never

Truentan C between h leagues wh restaurant the sense (do awfult business (star. . . A couply

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arts

Why is this hamburger a work of art?

My position and that of others like me is one of the super-sensitive and super-intellectual in an insensitive and unintellectual society WHO DO NOT WISH TO ES-CAPE or who realize escape is impossible. We thus become clowns or wits or wise men. The danger is to forget art and merely construct parables, to become a wise man rather than an artist. . . .

Claes Oldenburg

By Nancy Miller

For those who've wandered through contemporary wings of museums wishing a critic's interpretation was in hand, Oldenburg's sculptures such as the giant soft canvas hamburger will bring chuckles of relief. Oldenburg the clown is readily apparent. But upon the heels of Oldenburg the clown is Oldenburg the satiri-

Oldenburg's hamburger is juicier, puffier. more delectable than the usual variety found on dinner plates. It's also a great deal bigger; seven feet in diameter and four feet high. Through these exaggerations and also because we view the work in the unexpected context of a museum, we are encouraged to have insights on living today similar to those possible to archaeologists in hundreds of years. "Giant Hamburger" transforms our view of the ordinary hamburger, for here it assumes the appearance of an icon or symbol of a materialistic, commercial age of highway stands and supermarkets.

After having rented an actual store in New York as a studio in the fall of 1960, Oldenburg couldn't resist spoofing American commercial enterprise. He began producing small plaster foods as well as reliefs of clothing in the back rooms, and marketed them in the front. Because of the success of this venture, he was invited to move his store uptown to the Green Gallery on 57th Street. With the move; came the need to ful this larger gallery exhibition space. While pondering solutions his attention was drawn to an automobile showroom about the same size as the Green Gallery. The large American cars, often noted as symbolic of American materialism, filled the spaces satisfactorily and triggered the idea of making mock large-size American foods. Choosing economical canvas as his medium, he and his wife began creating the sculptures with sewing ma-

chines right in the gallery space.
But behind this lighter side is an Oldenburg with the complete seriousness of a wise man. Years ago, when formalism and noncommittal attitudes dominated, Oldenburg forthrightly wrote, ". . . . in a moral vacuum, it is the artist who provides the moral example." The concern for salvation, frequently associated with Christian concepts, runs through his notebooks, his adopting certain of their convictions he To him, "clevation of sensibility above parodies them. He not only challenges hambourgeols values" is also "a simplicity or return to truth" and "first principles;"

Film: 'The Missouri Breaks'



Courtesy of The Art Gallery of Orland

'Glant Hamburger' 1962: Canvas sculpture by Claes Oldenburg

Humor is his most effective weapon in his conspiracy against materialism. Objects tend to be thrown into proper perspective. Oldenburg also bases all his creations on a few simple geometrical shapes which implies an underlying unity and certainty rather than fragmentation and chaos. Hamburgers, telephone dials, and tires rhyme visually in his poetry. Throughout his total work, the circular form, (or what may be seen as symbolic of feminine attributes,) balance with the masculine angular form, implying balance. Oldenburg strives to return society not only to order and balance, but to childlike delight and joy, innocence, gentleness, and fantasy.

Oldenburg cautions himself against the danger of presenting only "parables" of merely preaching; he realizes his pieces must be valid as art. And an artist he truly is, in one of the strictest and most contemporary definitions of the word; one who deals with conditions unique to art. If sculpture is essentially volume in space and the sculptor the creator of this condition there can be no doubt that Oldenburg fulfills such requirements. The hamburger topped with pickle is four repeated cylinders, a simple image that must be perceived as a bulky whole, a volume.

In these concerns he is related to many other recent sculptors, but simultaneous with burgers and accepted symbols of society by head-on confrontation with them, but he challenges the art, the product of the society as well. In both his manner is nonescapist.

For one thing, by creating soft works, Oldenburg challenges the basic notion of sculpture as durable and permanent. Oldenburg also revitalized poetic expression which was thought to be dated and not essential in the sixties.

Even though Oldenburg verged from dominant sculptural modes to take a unique stand,

today "Giant Hamburger," as one of the atist's first soft scluptures, can be praised as the forerunner of one of the trends of the ser-

When Oldenburg is understood in all for roles – comic, wit, wise man, artist – it k tempting to want to elevate him to slatus it genius. At any rate, once you've seen "Cal Hamburger," a hamburger never looks 🎉

MORE MORE FROM A MANUEL NOON NOON NOON N N N NAME N N

The Christian Science Monitor brings to your home a world of lively company and enlightening friends. A hopeful search for understanding and solutions. And fresh, clear view of everything that is happening — in politics, the economy cultural affairs, the sciences, in schools, homes, and

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By David Sterritt These are the principle figures in Artiful Penn's stunning new western study. The Missouri Breaks: It is fifth a flawless thin the late 1880s as illicit takes too many minutes (128) to tell the tale, highways by which hetes could be quickly and in lapses into inexplicable valgarily during the manhant that concludes it. Yet the late helpful delivery by require mail. Airmail rates on request Ruisters asset them in the late 1886 at filled: takes too many introduction of the territory. Som Thisgap, played by Jack, Nicholson, is and it lapses into inexplicably subject to the territory. Som Thisgap, played by Jack, Nicholson, is an amount that concludes it 745 the proper of the territory. Som Thisgap, played by Jack, Nicholson, is an amount that concludes it 745 the proper of the territory. Som Thisgap, played by Jack, Nicholson, is an amount that concludes it 745 the proper of the proper 35.00 70.00

make a woman look u

look, it probably means you are wearing too much makeup, too ornate a hairstyle, too low a decolletage. Strive for being well groomed in the daylime."

The idea has not surfaced just since Miss continue to be to create a slibouette that will shirt, heirloom gold chain strung with antique

Dos for the sew-it-yourself enthusiast: The most difficult thing is analyzing oneself objec-tively, being able to pick the right pattern for teaching Spanish at a La Jolla, California girls . A bigs wrap-around dress for the figure, the right fabric for one's particularly figure;

Color will be high. Fabric, supple jersey, easy. a well-lit, full-length mirror: Instantly, you will to-handle Nyesta. know it it should be the bold plaid panisuit or the time and money we would save. The most The designs sketched here by Miss Head are the softly flared floral print. Your personality,

If she is happy in her new career - and happy she must be - Edith flead would like to design patterns for men. She sees no reason why the man of the house (or the chairman of ing extra especially lovely and is for afterdark the board) should not turn on to contarier sew-One thousand roles later, she is as exuberant . only. If you are shopping in the super market ing as he has to gourmet cooking,





Bill Gibb's Byzantium look: 'exotica may be a means of escape'

Will the chairman of the board be seated behind a sewing machine?

By Wanda Henderson Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood Edith Head, most prolific collector of Oscars

est script - to design a triple feature, Resort, years younger - just like in the movies." and Hollday styles, for Vogue Patterns. She ... The Resort and Hollday originals will start was on a sew-it-yourself mission when she was with three designs: school and continued her practical philosophy that is good from any angle.

school and continued her practical philosophy that is good from any angle.

school and continued her practical philosophy that is good from any angle.

A design that is right for the fuller figure.

A design that is right for the fuller figure.

So one is ever 'overweight', just tempora nity overweight, she' quipped. Her smile is machines and launched the Edith Head Look at adapt to daytime or evening.

MGM back in 1949.

"Imagine the freedom — a man able to sew pantsuit but will have a festive, holiday feeling, out of the bra and pantyhose. Stand in front of the bra and pantyhose. Stand in front of the bra and pantyhose. Stand in front of the bra and pantyhose.

"Imagine the freedom - a man able to sew on his own buttons, youngsters mending their jeans. As for the hemline evolution, think of to-handle Nyesta. Important reason, however, is the treedom for also being made in original Edith Head de-your face, cannot mislead you."
self-expression and individuality," contends signed Nyesta jersey prints.

Miss Head, who has catabulted her costume "Giamour?" repeats the expert who perpetu-happy she must be Edith flead.

for her first walk-on.

rewarding than for reel life." she said here recently. "This will be a first for me, I have alceight statuetes, 33 nominations), is convinced ways designed for the 'perfect' figure and what this outspoken First Lady in Convinced she has the answer to five liberation for evial places as a special statue of the convince of the convi

designs, the stars who wear them, and herself ated the word. "Glamour is a fashion dimension into the film world's most dazzling glamour people don't understand. It simply means look-

evening things, retails for from \$200 to \$250 - much less than

Paris prices for comparable high style. Ulla Heathcote's bor-

der-patterned wool knit dresses are priced at wholesale to sell

in the stores oversess for \$60 to \$75.

English

By Marilyn Hoffman

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Crates - castaway, cart-away crates - have

Whether salvaged from behind supermarkets

or wheedled away of friendly corner grocers,

crates are free. Too, they exude the rough-

hewn raw lumber look seen in some store-

bought furniture, and if the occasion demands,

they can be sanded a bit, stained, painted,

A survey of college students serving this

summer as guest editors of Mademoiselle

magazine reveals the popularity of "crate-fur-

niture," as well as other trends in campus

"I use apple crates and boxes as bookcases

and shelves," explains Jan Arnold of Ever-

green State College in Olympia, Washington

She spruced up her room with such portable

decorating equipment as baskets, pictures, and batiks. The latter serve as tablecloths and

Gina Stone from the Rhode Island School of

Design proclams, "Crates, crates, crates -

that's what I use for decoration." Her fellow

student, Susan Ekahn, claims her best piece of

furniture is a "wall unit" made from six canta-

loupe crates donated by her mother's grocer.

Other furnishings include a couple of canvas

director's chairs and plaid sheets sheered

Jillair Henrie confirms that everyone at Utah State University goes in big for wood

crates as bookshelves and knickknack shelves,

but says the one luxury item she couldn't live

without is her go-everywhere, warmer-thananything, all-in-one big, fat feather comforter

from Austria. Becky Voight, who attends Mills

College in California, admits that while she,

too, is an ardent collector of crates, her "an-

Stewart, of the University of Georgia, explains

that most student decorating these days falls

into two categories — "consciously in-tellectual," or "strictly utilitarian." A very large decorated box into which she throws

"great quantities of junk" is her one in-

Peter Fish, a Yale University student, leans,

intellectually, toward Oriental prints and Rus-

sian icons, but enjoys the "supergraphics" that

a more "artsy" student left behind on the wall.

Susan Lieberman, Duke University, goes, for

handwoven Guatemalan bedspreads and Gre-

cian pillowcases, while Michael Smith of the

Memphis Academy of Arts enjoys his "clever

clutter" of pillows, hanging plants, his own art

Another Mademoiselle guest editor, Susan

tique quilt on the wall still rules the room."

lamoshades, as well as wall hangings.

slipcovered, or draped.

home decorating.

around the walls.

become sought-after items for students who

must furnish college rooms on slim budgets.

New York

Crates become bookcases in college

seizes it by the mission with comes one of picture whose into meaningle Miss Truen surprise. hov

achieved star tress has be cades. She i performers / don, their p ents the ba warding car "I never

Trueman (between t leagues wi restaurant the sense do awfull business · star. . . . '

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kids read Solzhenitsyn By Ann Kenrick Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

education

According to Brian Berry, head of the English department at suburban East Barnet Se-nior High School, English teen-agers are still finding time to read in spite of the pressure of television and other distractions. He thinks they may spend an average of six hours a week reading with some "young people read-ing considerably more than that."

"Who is the most popular contemporary author in the older ago group, 16-17 years?" I

"Undoubtedly Alexander Solzhenitsyn. He has really caught their imagination."

Had he given his top class any holiday reading? "Yes, Jane Austen's 'Persuasion' and Chaucer's 'Nuns Priests' Tale.' Both books are on their syllabus for exams next year."

A random sample of favorite books read by a class of 15-year-olds in his school fell into four categories. Romance and animal stories (mostly the girls read these), adventure and travel, science fiction, and mystery books.

The popular books are: "Animal Farm" and "1984" by George Orwell, "The Godfather" by Mario Puzo, "The Exorcist" by William P. Blatty, "Airport," by Arthur Hailey, "The Day of the Jackal" by F. Forsyth, "The War of the Worlds" and other books by H. G. Wells, and, of course, Peter Benchley's "Jaws" for thrilis.

"Alistair Maclean's books make exciting reading," wrote 15-year-old Andrew McKinnon. "He has a rapid story line and exciting plot." He also enjoyed "Guns of Navarone" because, as he says, it was a gripping story, and "Cider with Rosie" by Laurie hes because it was thoughtful and shows a completely different life-style from his own.

"The stories that show how other people live are the most interesting," wrote Sharon Payne, "I enjoyed reading 'Pygmalion' by Bernard Shaw.'

Sherlock Holmes, Agatha Christie, and Daphne du Maurier are still popular thriller writers with English children. American books which show the contemporary life of teenagers - "Run, Baby, Run," by Nicky Cruz and Jamie Buckingham, "My Darling, My Hamburger" by Paul Zindel, and "Warts and All"



Summertime reading: serious books come high on the list

by Rodie Sudbery are enjoyed by this age

The most popular animal stories are the Poney books by Josephine Pullen Tompson and the James Herriot books. Mr. Herriot gives a vivid description of a country voterinarian's life in the Yorkshire Dales. He writes movingly and humorously of his deep involvement with his animal patients and their owners. "Tarkathe Otter" by Henry Williamson and "Ring of Bright Water" by Gavin Maxwell are still firm

I talked to Mimi Oka who is nearly 17. She is going to read James Joyce's "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" and "Island" by Aldous Huxley. "I have already read his Brave New World' "she said. "I am interested in books of a philosophical nature."

Jovan Nicholson who is nearly 17 has already read one book this summer. "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy" by John Le Carre.

Had he read any other books by Solzhenitsyn? "Yes, I enjoyed 'One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovitch." What else would he read soon? J. R. "Tolkien's 'Lord of the Rings' that should take up the rest of my time!"

Raphael Nicholson (Jovan's Cousin) aged 16 had been given two books to read for her school: "The Rivals" by Sheridan and "Great Expectations" by Dickons. Did she like Dickens's books? "No, he is too dark and gloomy for me," was her prompt reply.

("Winning Is Everything," Macmillan, h York, \$8.95) convey to the reader - with a le ling of urgency - the need for pares coaches, and spectators to put the joy of pt. back into sports for young people. The authors strive to explain the median

and the advantages of eliminating the wifes win-at-all-cost syndrome prominent is set. competitive society. In the present date seems, winners are pedestaled as many heroic, and intelligent, while losers work how sterling of character, are subjected to physical and emotional berails by treats, i coaches, and parents, to say mothing of the additional misery of self-debaseme

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MORE

By June Dickey McFall

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Winning is everything ... or is it? In 68?

200 pages of well-documented, informat-

statements, William Bruns and Thomas Tuy

Put play

back in

sports

Pre-adolescent children want to play and require only minimal adult organization to to so, insist the authors. Games, they explain. "are a child's way of growing up, of developing his personality." Game participation gives the child a sense of belonging. Sports have the pe tential of developing character, liness, stable ity, and other qualities important to the chies growth. However, as the obsessive goal to be number one is drilled into youth, the benefit ! of sport may be forced aside.

Parental pressures to win, say Brus a Putko, often destroy the emotional balance 🕒 🖫 child as well as the fun in a game. Though ents, they affirm, who berate, cajole, ish their offspring for an orror of judgment lack of skill in competition have lost signal basic purpose: that sports should help depend the maximum potential of each child, not be satisfy the ego of the parent.

The book points out that coaches frequent play the role of a third parent, and so need present a strong adult model.

OXFORD - ENGLAND Why Not! Fall Semester 1976

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ZIo/2019

plant), Old lettuce seed, and old spinach seed can come up like daisies. But old parsiey seed

Greently have been rife this summer. They attach themselves to the most unlikely plants, I find Roses are of course an old favorite (A friend of mine feeds bread to the sparrows in his rose beds with the idea of making this the first course and the greenily the second).

England's unusually warm summer; this may wise are fennel, broom and paranips. I spray explain their abundance. My past mistake was them with "Py," which does them no good, and

ing of my own broad-bean seed. With rising-

autumn. They came up like grass and went fore dumping them, these peds were then tied down like grass. In the frost: Four seedlings in bunches by threading them with fishing line,

cassfully. I've grown a tramendous number of the deep blue summer gentlans (hascom: /This gentlan is 'not often seen in cultiva-bensis) this way; alpine popples hop up unex- tion' according to one book. But so far noth-pectedly all ever the place each year, you gad log. However, many alpine seeds take a long never guess what color. Borage has flourished time to come up; and this delicately brilliant. in my herb garden every year latter a single little marsh-flower is altogether worth waiting sowing in 1971.

happier In response to the cry for help on this page, Must radishes look like roses?" Elizabeth T. Call sends these ideas from Moligasse, Austria. Rice: An easy way to dress it up in 2 minules: after cooking and draining off any sur-

make housework

More tips to

plus water, melt about 2 tablespoons of butter (or margarine) in a little pan. Stir in 1/2 teaspoon (or more, to taste) of powdered curry. Pour this mixture over the rice and dump in 1/2 cup of raisins. Stir and serve.

There will nover be any tears if you hold an onion under cold running water when you peel or cut it.

Flavor tapioca yourself! Just before you pour the cooked tapioca into glasses add a teaspoon of cocoa (instant powdered or unsweetened cocoa plus some sugar) and stir. Presto: chocolate tapioca.

Easiest chicken in the world - heat the oven o about 270 degrees F., put a piece of aluminum foil on a baking sheet. Place chicken (breasts, thighs, legs) on the foil and sprinkle each piece with seasoning salt. Bake for one

Housekeeping tips

Easy beds: Use a contoured sheet on the bottom. And one medium-weight quilt or comforter takes the place of blanket and bedspread. To make the bed, just straighten the op sheet and lay the quilt on top.

To get smudges and fingerprints off your paster or taps or other shiny or chrome surfaces only one thing works; a dry cloth with dry baking soda.

To remove paint from your skin use vege-table oil on a paper towel. Don't bother with turpentine. Oil works quickly and with no odor or irritation.

To remove lint, fuzz, or cat hairs from your clothes, wrap your hand in masking tape (or wide Scotch tape) sticky side out and press it on the garment. All lint (and fuzz) comes right

Mildred Hazell Bunn of Gognor Regis, West Sussex, has this to say:

About radishes. It's a shame to make them appear to be what they aren't. Nice clean young radishes (particularly the small round ones that are partly white) are attractive as they are. Sometimes I slice them very thinly with a sharp knife (I haven't many gadgets) and layer them generously on bread (the gran-ary or wholemcal kind preferably) and butter, or peanut butter (the crunchy kind) with a sprinkling of salt.

Some children I know like open sandwiches and would relish getting them ready for a picnic on the lawn I'm sure.

The autumn stretch: runner-beans up front and parsley a poor starter

the Salvation Army store to cheap plastic stuff. the walls and lots of crafts, including macrame

and bad pottery."

By Christopher Andreae Special to

The Christian Science Monitor Austwick, Lancaster

culty, but I live 600 feet above sea-level in a windy place, and my three previous attempts

My wife sowed them in twos in three-inch pots indoors, and we put them out in wellmanured ground almost as soon as they started to grow. They still had the remains of the seeds round their roots. In this way there was no check in their growth, and, helped by . My next most greenly favored plants other. England's unusually warm summer this may wise are fennel, broom and parentps. I spray

no beans.

shock of transplanting. Parsley is giving me extraordinary problems seed prices, this is well worth the small effort this year; It has never given me any difficulty, involved (Pass are just as easy). before, Last year I was giving great bunches. Towards the finish of the crop last year I of it away there was so much of it. I made the left a number of pods on the plants until I initial mistake of sowing a packet outdoors last pulled them up. Removed from the plants be-

from this sowing have now struggled into existence six months late. The next mistake was to sow (indoors) a packet of old seed.

If he could afford them, he would buy golden

Mary Margaret Long, a student at the Uni-

versity of Michigan at Ann Arbor, says small

oak antiques of simple design

work, and lots of photographs and books. Like student flats there "have so many plants they

most students, he prefers wood furniture from look like jungles, and they have rugs hung on

Some old seed stays fresh, Rhubarb seed, for Some old seed stays fresh, Rhubarb seed, for instance (a very satisfactory - if longwinded: with the sharp of increasing one's stock of time skellent: which is which is which if which is which

probably to leave them in pots until they got; does no harm to pets and birds, leggy and starved, unable to withstand the ... An experiment that worked well is the say-

dry. They went an unpromising black, but years ago - it is a neat miniature with decorawhen I took out the seed it was good and hard. Live foliage and a pale yellow cup-flower of After storing them in bags all winter, I sowed great delicacy — has self-seeded and come up

Most students say they enjoy living as cre-

atively as possible on as little as possible. In

the fall of 1976, plants will go to school every-

where. So will baskets, batiks, ceramics, art

come up a treat

work - and, of course, crates.

Collecting seed in the flower garden is also well worth doing. It can be very rewarding. I'm hoping to increase my small colonies of bloodroot (Sanguinaria canadensis) and wild datedill (Narcissus pseudonardissus) by rips seed taken off both. A delightful alpide aquitiegis (bertolonii — a spiendid blue) has also produced a tramendous number of black seeds. this summer which I've sown in containers and sunk in my uncovered frame. Seed collected from my only plant of a fine, very sweetly scented primula has germinated well.

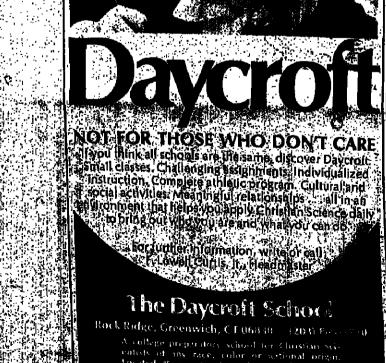
It also pays to weed carelessly sometimes.

and hung up in the warmth of the kitchen to . And an unusual poppy. I thought I'd lost two

bed (I've never dug so deep in my life); a row of Jerusalem artichokes (an easy and delicious and a row of the small silverskin onlons (you just sow them like spring onlone and leave then inthinned) that are ideal for pickling or using whole in stews.

Ambilions include: save seed from my only woad plant (Isatis linctoria) and grow enough to experiment with its wool-dyeing properties; grow a madder (Rubia peregrina) pant for the red dye; buy a plant of Centaures macrocephala, a beautiful herbaceous plant with yellow thistle-like heads; and see my pan of Gentian In this way plants often seed themselves and posumonanths now sown hopefully (or about cassfully. I've grown a tremendous number of three months germinate.

- and, I suppose, waiting - for.

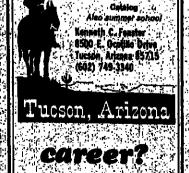


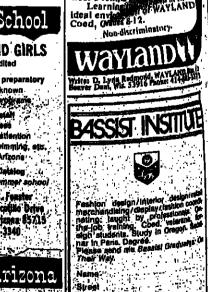






Monitor advertisers





If you've seer ern. The Out doubtelessly be man's feisty p grandma strugg as much brave who helps her.

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> couldn:: energ Uals / winki "Yot

The Christian Science Monitor Cohasset, Massachusetts Backpacking has succumbed to technology and the creeping comfort ethic. The "back to nature" crowd is beginning to turn its back to nature, and "living off the land" has come to mean camping with double-bed air mattresses and freezed dried beef stroganoff cooked over

By Stewart Dill McBride

Staff writer of

people

a portable gas stove. But back in the woods, Doug Hancock is putting the "roughing it" back into wilderness living. Mr. Hancock travels with only a knife and blanket dines on roots be dies and the mice and lizards he traps, weaves baskets from oak trees he splits, makes fire by rubbing sticks, fashions pottery from clay he unearths.

Two years ago, Mr. Hancock temporarily shelved doctoral work in archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania to delve into the "llving archaeology" of teaching high school students the primitive life-styles of American Indians. He established the Wilderness Survival School on South Shore Street in Litchfield. Connecticut, as his base camp and from there ventures into the Catskill Mountains of New York State and the deserts of the Southwest.

In a few days, Mr. Hancock and 14 others will again leave America's cellophane culture behind and embark on a survival experience in is devoted to the daily needs of living which the Chiricahua Mountains of southeastern Arizona. Each participant - most are high school girls - will take a blanket, a knife, and a ration of cracked corn, sunflower seeds, and black beans. For 10 days they will step into the moccasins of the Apaches who roamed the same cactus-studded canyons less than a century

Mr. Hancock believes in facing the wilderness head on, yet never talks about a "man against nature" struggle. In fact, there is little friction between him and the elements. He entwines himself with the sounds, the tempo, and the simplicity of his environment.

He believes that using nature, as the Indians did, "puts sense into environmentalism." Once you understand that a single plant can make a hearty dinner, soap for bathing, and thread for clothing, you appreciate its reason for being.

While Mr. Hancock shuns the look-but-don'ttouch approach of many naturalists, he doesn't carry a machete in his teeth either. He strives as much to conserve the wilderness as he does to conserve the waning spirit of beginning students. In years past, he has conquered the Matterborn and the Eiger, and now prefers the

mental climbing of secentary survival.

Mr. Hancock is a romantic, who once sang his way across Scotland and still writes poetry in free moments. Interviewing him in the backyard of his parents' home in Cohasset felt as natural us trying to hold a press conference around a campfire. But unless you have an extra 10 days (not to mention an extra old blanket) and pocket knife to track him through the woods, you must catch this free spirit when-

ever and wherever you can: Americans are spoiled. We take things for granted. It's a culture of rent-a-cars, instant this, instant that, push-a-button, turn-a-knob. he says, picking up a basket pack that took him three full days to prepare and weave.

He spreads out other baskets, arrowheads, a bow, drill, and spear he has crafted. "The Wilderness school is not just an Outward Bound. We take no special equipment. We carry no nodernization with us. It's more of a mental than physical challenge - facing hunger, thirst, the cold, the time." He pauses, "Facing your-

The initial response from his students has ranged from "you've changed my life" to "what am I doing celebrating my 16th birthday by eating roots and insects." Oddly enough, he gets fewer complaints about the lack of food than about the deprivation of distractions.

His campers quickly begin to realize how much time there is in a 24-hour day and don't know what to do with it. "Time goes slowly when you have to create your own food and entertainment. If you get bored you can't turn on the TV or read a book or call a friend on the telephone. There is nothing to fill the vacuum but you. You make your environment," says

Preparing food and eating can be a two-tothree-hour ritual of grinding cornmeal and skinning a rabbit. Most of the students' energy

forces them to take a closer look at how they His love of young people, fascination and are using their lives. They are forced to respond to needs rather than wants, says Mr. paperwork of academia, soon convinced ke Hancock who nonetheless refuses to exaggerate the impact of a 10-day experience on a per-

aching porcupine steak is not easy for a gener-survival course in Utah, studied Indian craft ation raised on "Star Trek" and chili dogs. Mr. for an entire year, and two years ago davised Hancock realizes that it takes time to adjust to course that he has taught at some 15 boarding a wilderness life-style. He doesn't play first schools in Connecticut. "The kids at the public sergeant or psychological games with his beginning trekkers.

His own resilience teaches them. And there says. are few people who can hold the attention of high schoolers with such basic tasks as building birch bark shelters, harvesting snatis, snakes, and weeds, and making a campfire without matches as he can. Mr. Hancock's buoyancy is contagious.

Outdoor living comes quite naturally to him. His father took him hunting for plants when he was a tot growing up in the Catskills. After college, he took to mountaineering in the French . On his trips, after a long day, after a due on weekends in Connecticut).

and Swiss Alps (and still teaches rock climbing of roots and rodents, always comes eset Later he enrolled at the University of Penn-nimo evading the "bluecoats" and vertice of sylvania to do doctoral archaeology and an-derness survival epics. Says Mr. Haked, "h thropology research in South American Indian the evening, everyone has eaten and swarm, cultures and taught a typing course to help pay comfortable, and quiet. That's when we leek

others could appreciate how the Indians lived Perching in a pine tree for hours or stom- He took an advanced (and grueling) 3-wei after school to learn this sort of stuff," h

> The 14 students going with him to Arizons in a few days have all taken his "classroom" survival course. They will spend their first save days in the Chiricahua Mountains designing their implements of survival: baskets, page bows and arrows, smoked beef jerky. During the final days, each student will "solo" ha

listening to Doug Hancock read tales of Caslike a real family."



Doug Hancock: 'There's nothing to fill the vacuum but you'

A radical new life-style may be ahead for older people

Battlemanyoridation of the community and to be more plained.

The Christian science algorities within science algorities. We shad the community and to be more plained.

Political Trice within Science algorities. We shad the community and to be more plained.

Political Trice within Science algorities. We shad the community and to be more plained. The Christian science algorities which is a continued to the people by 1985, and they like algorities at a color of the people by 1985, and they like algorities at a color of the people by 1985, and they like algorities at a color of the people by 1985, and they like algorities at a color of the people by 1985, and they like algorities at a color of the people by 1985, and they like algorities at a color of the people by 1985, and they like algorities at a color of the people by 1985, and they like algorities at a color of the people algorities and the people algorities at a color of the people algorities and the people algorities and the people algorities at a color of the people algorities at a color of the people algorities and the people algorities at a color of the people at a color of the people algorities at a color of the people at a col

Putting the 'roughing-it' back in outdoor living Newcombe: now volleying for players' association

> Suspensions and fines promised for misbehaving tournament tennis players

> > By L. Dana Gatlin Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

things these days; once "world" tennis champ, now "take charge of the game and run it in an now luxury tennis camp entrepreneur, teacher, orderly fashion." author, sometime tournament player, and last. As for the women's prize-money demands at fait dufinitely not least; bureaucraf-

dent of the powerful Association of Tennis Pro- of," deserve prize money equal to the men's. fessionals (ATP) succeeding Arthur Ashe. As Below that level, however, is a "middle group such, he stands to have some clout regarding of women who really don't do that much for what will and won't be allowed at the world's tennis." great tennis tournaments in the next year or "Men are doing the majority of the work on two. And true to his tradition, he has some the court," he said, "but if someone wants to

rently intrequent competitive appearances "minor issue" because it "only concerns two here in the U.S. Pro Championships at the major tournaments," namely Wimbledon and Longwood Cricket Club this week, declared Forest Hills. that a crackdown on unprofessional conduct of As far as his own game is concerned, Newk top tournament players is at hand.

player who does things that are unprofession- match in Las Vegas a few months ago, John al." he said. "Spitting on a lineman, some- said he now has "the equipment and the game thing like that, you could got suspended for to beat Connors, given the right conditions." that. Rules had to come and they have to be But he admits he couldn't win "every time."

of Ilic Nastase's well-publicized antics, New- Itills encounter in September is there. Newcombe said he thought "a player like Nastase combe prefers to play on grass "if he wants to has helped quicken the process."

fessional Tennis Council is the body "that now nors, something no longer possible at Forest rules, everybody in world tennis," the three- Hills, which switched to an artificial surface

is made up of nine members: three from the International Lawn Tennis Association, three from the ATP, and three tournament direc-Brookline, Massachusetts tors, the latter having recently been added. John Newcombe - the name means many Newcombe promised the new council would

Wimbledon, Newcombe felt the top 25 or so The mustachiced Australian is the new presi-women players, "who the public is well aware

give the women the same money, it's not going Newcombe, making one of his cur- to hurt me." He considered the whole thing a

seems very confident. Although Jimmy Con-"Suspensions and fines will be up for a nors beat him at that winner-take-all challenge He isn't certain when and where he might play Asked if the now rules were aimed at some Connors again, but the possibility of a Forest win," so a grass playing surface would provide The newly-formed Men's International Pro- the "right conditions" for a meeting with Contime Wimbledon winner continued. The council last year. For enjoyment, however, Newk likes

By a staff photographe: John Newcombe: tennis bureaucrat and sometime competitor

game more interesting."

Like his compatriots Rod Laver, Roy Emer-He has opened camps in Texas, Florida, and ils latest at Stratton Mountain, Vt.

the slower clay surface, which "makes the "Not so long as we don't come back with an American accent.'

Newcombe has also written a family tennis son, and Ken Rosewall, Newcombe is deeply book of instruction as well as articles for involved in establishing "tennis camp" resorts. World Tennis magazine.

Remarking on the fantastic changes tournament tonnis has undergone. John sald, "Three Asked if there was any resontment in Aus- years ago I thought the U.S. was going to be trails because so many Aussies seem to be tremendously strong." But now the rest of the settling in the U.S., riding the American tennis world - "Europe, South America . . . they're boom, Newk, the joker, answers with a laugh. really coming up with some great players."

Sardinian golf course mixes hazards with dreams

Problem No. 6813

By Louis Chapin Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Margherita di Pula, Sardinia As a writer on other arts - and in spite of having had a golfing father - I had never really noticed what I now know: That a new golf course, designed to honor nature and to challenge champions, may well be a thing of art blending dream and difficulty.

Roberto Caporali is the slight and quietly genteel president of the new Is Molas club here, and an executive committed to developing the whole recreational complex which includes it. He must have been thinking along these lines as we stood in the handsome club- course and themselves against some of the dows, over greens, bunkers, and fairways to Ireland, and elsewhere — not to mention the 90 where a marina will one day nestle close to the or so dauntless amateurs. remains of a Roman village.

Preblem No. 6812

By E. C. Lebadhin

"Sometimes, when you plan," he said almost (measuring just under 7,000 yards) an inviting Piero Manchelli, Italian representative for shyly, "you ask yourself, 'Am I dreaming too far?' You need confirmation."

Caporali's plan does reach far, toward a recreational village of many sports and of up to 4,000 inhabitants - linking up with what is beginning to look like a year-round south Sardinian Riviera. But he was getting confirmation that weekend, from the experience of golfers competing in the inaugural Is Molas international event: the first "gran promio" pro-am

were the American pros on hand to test the

These players found the present 18 holes for the Italian Open in October.

By Frederick R. Chevalier

and rewarding workout, the long ones extra the British firm of Cotton, Penninck, Lawrie long and the short ones trickily angled, some and Partners, is the course's suave, bronzed record of 70 was later beaten by Casper's 69. invself - we are learning.

low had it appealed to him, I wondered.

"It plays, every inch of it. A long hitter winds. the same way.

of respect. And there was extra confirmation nic course is supposed to.

of them narrow-greened, and with lakes and designer. He disclaims "trying to make it so streams nudging the fairways - in short, beau-difficult it's unpleasant to play. I don't know tiful and tough. Par is 72; Snead's course . . . I just make it long enough. The course and Is (pronounced "ees") Molas is Sardinian for He disclaims also being anything but an en-"the milistones"; and especially under wet and gineer. Yet as he explained the grouping of

windy conditions the new course was obviously planned condominiums on a wall chart there a bit of a grind oven for a veteran like Snead. was Italian music in his gesturing. He made me think of a conductor bringing in the wood-

shouldn't be bothered. But for the amateur? And what does "just making it" mean? It Whosoh!" His voice and his hands swung up means that in exactly 12 months, after years of planning, this scrubby, craggy countryside was

Others recommended that the amateur tees excavated, drained, irrigated, filled in, built house between the south Sardinian hills and the best from Britain (Tony Jacklin is touring pro be moved farther ahead of the championship up, seeded, and planted - I'd say sculptured -Mediterranean, looking out through broad win- for is Molas), Italy, Sweden, Spain, France, toes. But the general feeling was at least one so as to look and behave as a good sporty, scefor Caporali in the recent selection of Is Molas In the process Mancinelli brought in quantities of material, of course, including nearly:

50,000 pounds of English grass seed and 5,000 new trees and shrubs. But he used everything he could that was there - 10,000 shrubs were transplanted — and has carefully babled the existing transitional ecosystem. The native gerub has been replanted so as to synchrodize with the correct "degradation stage," and thus to upset as little as possible the millennial ments.

So Is Molas was as difficult to make well as it is to play well. It may not be only to south well. But overcoming difficulties here in south It is to play well. It may not be easy to sell it. Sardinia seems to be as much a matter of art as it is of engineering and real estate development. And I would say, by the way it's bill coming together, that Roberto Caporall was not dreaming too far.

Solutions to Chess

1 Kt-Kt4 threatens 2 Q-Q6oh If 1 . P-B8, 2 Q-B4ch II 1 . P-K8, 2 Q-K4ch

If 1 P-83.2 If 1 P-84: 2 Q-K6ch

End-Game No. 2258, White wine: 1 BxP, PxB; 2 R-Kt3ch, K-B2; 3 Q-Kt4, KR-Q; 4 Q-Kt7ch, K-K; 5 QxBch, KxQ; 6 R-Kt7ch, K-K; 7 male.

By L. Loshinski and V. Rudenko

(Third prize, three-movers, U.S.S.R. Central Chess Club tourney.)

(Vidmar-Tamason, Nuremberg, 1906.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Etalt-ce ma faute ou la sienne ? Si c'est

là une question honnête, elle indique au

moins le commencement de l'humilité.

Parfois nous sommes tentés de présumer

spontanément que ce qui est arrivé de mal

doit être la faute de quelqu'un d'autre.

Mais il y a quelque chose qui ne va pas

quant à la question elle-même on au sujet

de l'expectative qu'une décision satis-

disciples quand ils lui demandèrent, con-

cernant un jeune homme aveugle, qui était

fautif - le jeune homme lui-même ou ses

parents. Il ne fit pas de choix entre l'un ou

l'antre. Il dit : « Ce n'est pas que lui ou

ses parents alent péché; mais c'est afin

que les œuvres de Dieu soient manifestées

en hil. » ' Il devrait être évident qu'il ne

disait pas que le jeune homme était

aveugle afin de donner une occasion a

Jésus de le guérir. Cependant, comme la

Science Chrétienne' le fait ressortir, ce

qui est nécessaire, ce n'est pas de blamer

l'une ou l'autre personne, mais d'utiliser

l'occasion qui se présente pour indiquer ou

démontrer la nature de Dieu.

Christ Jésus fit ressortir ce point à ses

faisante en résultera.

edged clo She playe edy calle Yust, while at the Cal went wro know wh tributed b its where of Cannes Trueman'

speaking of shooti her supp actress, he a st. guch as opportu. "It g continu. limited my th them. couldn that ki Onts, "You

seizes it by the

mission with 1 comes one of dans ces pays, soutient que l'agitation des noirs commence par l'activité sub-versive des Soviets. Elle suppose et communiste là-bas, il n'y nurait pas d'acitation noire. envers l'Afrique australe, soutient qu'il y a une authentique agitation noire qui

and :

French/German

par Joseph C. Harsch

Il existe deux versions totalement

différentes quant à l'agitation des noirs

qui va en augmentant en Rhodésie, en

Namibic (Sud-Ouest Africain), et en

avancée par les défenseurs du statu quo

affirme, que s'il n'y avait pas d'activité

L'autre point de vue à la base de la

Muller.

en Afrique australe.

La décision-clef de l'Afrique du Sud

Rien en Afrique australe n'est susceptible d'etre tout à fait identique après le communisme peut exploiter, mais non le discours prononcé à Durban le 13 quelque chose que l'on pourrait espèrer août par le ministre des affaires étrangères d'Afrique du Sud, Hilgord voir disparaître en affirmant que c'est

La ligne de conduite à adopter peut Ce n'était qu'un discours, mais il a être basée sur l'un ou l'autre de ces rendu officielle l'acceptation par le gouvernement de l'Afrique du Sud du points de vues opposés des événements d'Afrique noire. point de vue de Washington et de Londres au sujet de ce qui se passe

Si l'on suppose que l'agitation est causée par le communisme, alors la réponse est de résister au communisme dans toutes ses activités dans un effort déterminé de soutenir les conditions existantes politiques, sociales et écono-Afrique du Sud elle-même. L'une des miques en Afrique australe. L'effet versions qui est ordinairement celle d'une telle politique serait de tenter de soutenir la domination politique blanche en Rhodésie et en Namibie ainsi qu'en Afrique du Sud.

Si l'on suppose le contraire, que l'agitation noire est réelle et naturelle, qu'elle est la vraie expression d'une marée montante de nationalisme noir. dans ce cas-là la réponse est entièrement politique de Washington et de Londres différente. Alors la solution est d'entamer des négociations aussi vite que possible avec le nationalisme noir afin est indigène, qui est naturelle, qui est de refuser à Moscou une occasion de se réelle, et qui devient rapidement le faire passer pour le champion de la premier fait politique dans tous les pays majorité des noirs contre la minorité et toutes les conditions de l'Afrique des blancs, australe toute entière. Selon ce point La politique de Londres et de

cela a été, jusqu'à présent, incertain. et où la disproportion est de dix nois Mais cette incertitude a pris fin avec contre un blanc. Le problème es les deux paragraphes qui suivent, tirés totalement différent en Afrique du Sul

que je suis préoccupe par l'escalade de africaine idigène. Ce ne sont pas de la violence en Rhodésie, car la direction «émigrants» ou des « colons », ils se prise par la lutte engagée par les ter- aussi natifs de l'Afrique du Sud ce roristes est précisément ce que les le sont les blancs en Amérique du Mart. Russes et les Cubains attendent et dont Leurs ancêtres ont émigré environ su ils sont à l'affût : une excuse.

du Sud et pour le monde libre qu'il soit millions de noirs qui vivent à proximité permis qu'une situation donnant aux d'eux.

de vue, l'agitation noire vient en Washington qui est de favoriser Russes une justification d'intervention premier lieu. C'est quelque chose que l'accès au gouvernement de la majorité ailleurs, sous prétexte qu'ils agissent en premier lieu. C'est quelque chose que l'accès au gouvernement de la majorité ailleurs, sous prétexte qu'ils agissent en premier lieu. noire en Rhodésie avant deux ans est tant que champions de l'Afrique noire basée sur ce second point de vue. Elle puisse se produire. »

soutient que le temps travaille rapide- Il n'y a qu'un moyen de priver le ment contre la majorité blanche, par-Russes et les Cubains de l'occasion ticulièrement en Rhodésie où la dis- d'agir en tant que champions de l'Afriproportion entre races est de 20 noirs que noire. C'est que les blancs vivant contre un blanc. Elle suppose que les en Afrique australe en viennent à néblancs ont encore une chance de négo- gocier rapidement avec le nationalisme cier une position tolérable pour eux- noir. S'ils le font avec succès, le mêmes dans l'avenir de la Rhodésie Russes n'auront aucune excuse pour s'ils agissent rapidement maintenant, intervenir. L'affaire est le plus urgente mais que tout autre délai supplémen- en Rhodésie où le combat a atteint taire ne fera qu'ouvrir le chemin pour (des deux côtés) le niveau d'attaques que Moscou s'établisse dans le pays, de troupes armées à travers les fron-soutienne les noirs et s'unisse à eux tières.

pour en chasser les résidents blancs. Il Il deviendra urgent plus tard en y aurait peu de compensations pour les Namibie où la population est clairsemée blancs dans une telle éventualité.

— environ un million en tout dans une
Le rôle de l'Afrique du Sud dans tout
superficie égale à deux fois la Suède du discours du 13 août de M. Muller. où près de quatre millions de blance « Je désire déclarer sans ambiguïté sont devenus une population blanche s sont à l'affût : une excuse. même moment. Ils auront un problème «Il serait désastreux pour l'Afrique d'ajustement différent avec les seixe

Südafrikas ausschlaggebende Entscheidung

Von Joseph C. Harsch Nach der Ansprache, die der Außen- man sich dadurch hinwegwünschen minister Südafrikas, Hilgard Muller, kann, daß man behauptet, sie seien am 13. August in Durban gehalten hat, kommunistisch. wird wohl nichts mehr im südlichen

Regierung von Südafrika gab damit of- det werden. fiziell bekannt, daß sie in dem, was im sidlichen Afrika vor sich geht, den Standpunkt Washingtons und Londons.

dene Ansichten über die Unruhen unter entgegenzusetzen, in einem entschlosseder schwarzen Bevölkerung, die in Rhodeslen, Namibia (dem ehemaligen Südwestafrika) und Südafrika selbst Zustände im südlichen Afrika aufrechtzunehmen. Von den Verteidigern des zuerhalten. Verfolgte man diese poli-Status quo in diesen Ländern wird im allgemeinen der Standpunkt vertreten, bemühen, die politische Vorherrschaft daß diese Unruhen auf eine sowjetische der Weißen in Rhodesien, Namibia und Untergrundarbeit zurückzuführen seien. Sie vermuten und behaupten, daß es dlese Unruhen nicht gabe, wenn die

Kommunisten nicht tätig wären. Andere wiederum vertreten die Ansicht, die Washington und London ührer-Politik bezüglich des südlichen Afrikas zugrunde legen, daß es echte Unruhen zugrunde legen, daß es echte Unruhen selen die von Einheimischen angestiftet, natürlich und wirklich seien und die in jedem Land und in jeder Lage im ganzen slidlichen Afrika unter den politischen Fragen schnell an erste Stelle rückten. Dieser Ansicht gemäß kommt es zuerst zu den Unruhen. Sie sind etwas, was der Kommunismus ausnutzen was, was der Kommunismus ausnutzen der selen, die von Einheimischen der mein der kampf der Terroristen entwickelt sich weißert den kampf der Terroristen entwickelt sich weißert den kampf der Terroristen entwickelt sich weißertikanischen Bevölkerung gewortionalismus zu gelangen, um Moskau dadurch die Gelegenheit zu nehmen, sich zum Verfechter der schwarzen nur darauf, eine Rechtfertigung heimisch in Nordamerika, Ihre Vorfahren in Stidafrika und die freie sich ungefähr zur selben Zeit niedet. Welt verheerend, wehn man es zu einer einheimischen Kampf der Terroristen entwickelt sich weißertigung daurch die Gelegenheit zu nehmen, sich zum Verfechter der schwarzen nur darauf, eine Rechtfertigung heimischen Bevölkerung gewortigen und Kubaner warfen und die den sind. Sie sind ebenso ein warfen nur darauf, eine Rechtfertigung heimischen Bevölkerung gewortigen und Kubaner warfen und die den sind. Sie sind ebenso ein warfen nur darauf, eine Rechtfertigung heimischen Bevölkerung geworten nur der Richtung, auf die den sind. Sie sind keine "Kolonisten" sie
By Joseph C. Harsch

kann, doch sie sind nicht etwas, was

Die Politik kann auf beide dieser Afrika ganz so sein wie zuvor.

Es war nur eine Ansprache. Doch die Ereignisse im schwarzen Afrika begrün-Wenn man annimmt, daß die Un-

ruhen durch die Kommunisten angeatiftet werden, dann besteht die Lösung darin, dem Kommunismus in allen sei-Es bestehen zwei gänzlich verschie- nen Erscheinungsformen Widerstand tische Linie, dann würde man sich Südafrika beizubehalten.

Wenn man das Gegenteil annimmt, nämlich daß diese Unruhen wirklich und natürlich und ein wahrer Ausdruck einer anstelgenden Flut des schwarzen

haupten, daß die Zeit für die weiße Nur auf eine Weise kann man den Minderheit schnell ablaufe, besonders Russen und den Kubanern die Gelegenin Rhodesien, wo die Rassenungleich-heit nehmen, als Verfechter des schwar-heit so stark ist, daß 20 Schwarze auf zen Afrikas zu handeln, nämlich daeinen Weißen kommen. Man nimmt an, durch, daß die Weißen, die im südlichen daß die Weißen noch die Möglichkeit Afrika leben, umgehend mit den haben, eine annehmbare Stellung für schwarzen Nationalismus zu einem Einstellung für schwarzen Nationalismus zu einem sich selbst in Rhodesiens Zukunft einzuhandeln, wenn sie jetzt schnell vorgehen, daß aber jeder weitere Aufschub keine Entschuldigung für den Einmark lediglich für Moskau den Weg frei haben. Die Angelegenheit ist ammachen würde, hereinzukommen, die dringendsten in Rhodesien, wo die Schwarzen zu unterstützen und mit Streitigkeiten das Ausmaß von Grenzeitsten und mit Streitigkeiten das Ausmaß von Grenzeitsten und die Wegenstein der Wegenst ihnen gemeinsam die dort lebenden überfällen erreicht haben, die von

die Weißen. Bis jetzt war Südafrikas Rolle in all dringend werden, da dort die Bevöldem ungewiß. Aber diese Ungewißheit kerung dünn gesät ist — insgesam und den folgenden zwei Absätzen gefähr eine Million auf einem Gebletzen gestähren gestätzt.

ich über die zunehmenden Gewaltakte Problem in Südafrika, wo etwa vier

innerhalb der nächsten zwei Jahre in derswo unter dem Vorwand einzugrei-Rhodesien drängen, gründen ihre Politik fen, sie handelten als Verfechter des auf diesen zweiten Standpunkt. Sie be- schwarzen Afrikas."

Weißen zu vertreiben. In einem solchen Gruppen in der Stärke eines Batallous. Falle gäbe es wenig Entschädigung für (von beiden Seiten) ausgeführt werden. In Namibia wird die Lage erst später. in Dr. Mullers Ansprache vom 13. das zweimal so groß ist wie Schweden August ein Ende:
"Ich möchte es ganz klar sagen, daß Schwarze. Völlig anderer Art ist daß Rhodesien besorgt bin, denn der Millionen Weiße zu einer einhelmischen

South Africa's key decision to this view black unrest comes first. It is years is based on this second point of view. It cation to intervene elsewhere on the preter

something which communism can exploit, but holds that time is running out fast against the that they were acting as champions of black

Nothing in southern Africa is likely to be duite the same again after a lipecon made in but asserting which can be wished a ready by south Africa's Foreign of the special speech, but it made official the acceptance by the Government of South Africa of the assumes that the ungest is caused by duite point of view of Washington and London about what is happening in southern Africa.

If one assumes that the ungest is caused by duite in a line answeriging resist communism in all its maintenance by the Africa occumulation. There are two totally different versions about black unrest which is of the rise in Rhomodular to substitutions which communism can exploit, but more with the time is running out fast against the white and point in Rhodesia where the Rule will be assumed the cubans of the opportunity to so attended by the communism in all its maintenance by the first and point the existing about black unrest which is of the rise in Rhomodular to substitutions point to a substitution of the rise in Rhomodular the substitutions point to substitution and the rise in Rhomodular the rise of the rise in Rhomodular to substitute the substitution and the rise in Rhomodular to substitute the substitution and the rise in Rhomodular the rise of the rise in Rhomodular the substitution and the rise in Rhomodular the rise of the rise in Rhomodular the rise of the rise in Rhomodular the rise of
Durbany et Aug. 13. by South Africa's Foreign
Minister, Higgard Migher.

It was only a speech, the tit made official the
sectoplance by the Government of South Africa's
of the point or view of Washington and London
shout, black terrait, which, if of the rives in River and the River and River and the River and River and the River and River an

Christus Jesus wies seine Jünger darauf hin, als sie ihn bezüglich eines jungen

Mannes, der blind war, fragten, wer die Schuld habe - der junge Mann oder seine Eltern. Er entschied sich weder für das. eine noch das andere. "Es hat weder die ser gesündigt, noch seine Eltern", sagte: er, "sondern es sollen die Werke Gottes offenbar werden an ihm." Selbstverständlich sagto Jesus nicht, der junge Mann sei blind damit er ihn heilen konne. Wie jedoch die Christliche Wissenschaft betont, sollen wir nicht der einen oder anderen Person die Schuld geben, sondern die Gelegenheit dazu behutzen, auf das Wesen

zu stellen Wir sollten uns daher yielleicht eher fragen: Was fordert von mir, in dieser augonblicklichen Situation das Wesen Gottes in meinem Leben besser zu verstehen oder zu veranschaulichen? Welche Eigenschaften oder möglicherweise auch Handlungen widersprechen ebenjetzt diesem

Die Christliche Wissenschaft basiert at

Fehler gemacht wurde, oder glauben, elnen Fehler gemacht zu haben, ist dies ein Zeichen dafür, dab wir nicht den von Gott geschaffenen Menschen sehen, sondern eine sterbliche, falsche Auffassung vom Menschen. Der Psalmisi gab uns einen Rat, den wir nicht befolgen; "Richte dein

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, fait cette dé-

celui qui est droit. » *

«Observe celui qui est intègre, et regarde

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglars sur la page. The Home Fotum

A qui la faute?

Une meilleure question pourrait alors

être la suivante : Qu'y a-t-il dans cette si-

tuation à l'instant même qui demande une

meilleure compréhension ou une meilleure

illustration de la nature de Dieu dans ma

vie ? Quels sont les traits de caractère ou

quelle est peut-être la façon d'agir qui sont

en train de contredire cette nature ?

L'intérêt primordial ici n'est pas de jeter

le blâme sur quelqu'un, mais de s'éveiller

progresser.

soi-même à l'occasion qui se présente de

La Science Chrétlenne s'appule sur

l'enseignement fondamental du premier

chapitre de la Genèse d'après lequel

l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance de

Dieu, c'est-à-dire qu'il reflète la nature de

Dieu. Les difficultés qui se dressent entre

les gens tou les erreurs qui engendrent des

difficultés d'un genre ou d'un autre) sont

toujours liées d'une façon quelconque à un

manque de compréhension quant à l'être

de l'homme. Voir une faute commise, ou

croire que nous avons commis une faute.

c'est l'indication que nous ne regardons

pas l'homme créé par Dicu mais un sens

mortel erroné de l'homme. Le Psalmiste

donna un conseil que nous ne suivons pas :

claration frappante: « Il n'est pas plus chrétiennement scientifique de voir la maladie que de la ressentir. » 1 Observer l'homme intègre que Dieu a créé, regarder la droiture de l'homme dans sa véritable identité spirituelle, améliorera considérablement notre jugement de toute situation. En même temps nous apprenons davantage au sujet de la réalité de l'être spirituel. Que ce soit la maladie qui nous préoccupe ou la discordance dans les relations humaines, le besoin est toujours le même : corriger en nous-mêmes tout ce qui déforme noire concept de la nature de l'homme en tant qu'expression spirituelle de Dieu.

J'ai demandé une fois à un ami — un étudiant de la Science Chrétienne de longue date - ce qu'il falsait quand, sans aucune faute de sa part. il avait des difficultés avec d'autres personnes. La question le rendit perplexe sur le moment. Puls il dit qu'il ne pouvait pas trouver une réponse immédiate parce qu'il essayait de se rappeler une telle occasion. Et il n'en trouvait pas! Il avait depuis longtemps appris que le mal dans son existence était insénarable de son propre besoin de mieux comprendre la nature de Dieu et de

French/German

l'homme en tant que Sa ressemblance. Il est toujours possible que du point de vue juridique un blâme puisse être jeté sur une personne ou une autre, mais la question demeure toujours celle-ci : notre préoccupation doit être uniquement « que les œuvres de Dieu soient manifestées » - que nous nous servions de cette occasion pour améliorer notre compréhension de la nature de Dieu et de Son reflet. l'homme.

Jean 0:3; 'Psaume 37:37; 'Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 421.

Christian Science prononcer krishenn telenoce

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Benté avec le Cief des Boniures « de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le leste en plais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans ses Salles de Lac-lurs de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusette, U.S.A. 02115

Pour tous renseignements sur les sutres publication de le Science Chréllenne en français. Acrire à The Chris ian Science Publishing Socialy, One Norway Streel, Bos on, Massachusetts, USA 02115.



Shepherds Field, Bethlehem

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] Obersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Beite in engitsch erscheinenden religiosen Arti [Eine deutsche Übersetzung erschent wochentlich]

Wer hat die Schuld?

Hatte ich die Schuld oder er? Wenn es eine ehrliche Frage ist, zelgt sie zumindest eine erste Regung von Demut, Manchmal sind wir versucht, sofort zu glauben, daß der antiere schuld gehabt haben müsse wahretwas schief gegangen ist. Aber init der Frage an sich oder mit der Erwartung einer befriedigenden Antwort ist etwas

Gottes hinzudeuten oder es unter Beweis

Wesen? Es geht uns hier nicht in erster. Linte darum, jemandem die Schuld zu ger ben, sondern unsere Gelogenheit zum Fortschritt zu erkennen

der grundlegenden Lehre des ersten Kapi-tels des ersten Buches Mose, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, d. h. dag er das Wesen Gottes widerspiegelt. Zwischenmenschliche Schwie-rigkelten (oder Fehler, die zu Schwierigkeiten Gren Fener in Art führen) sind immer auf irgendelne Weise mit einer fal-schen Auffassung vom Sein des Menschen verbunden. Wenn wir erkennen, daß ein Augenmerk auf den vollkommenen Menschen und sieh den Aufrichtigen an."

Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche

Wissenschaft entdeckte und macht folgende interessante Außerung: ..Krankheit sehen ist ebensowenig christlich-wissenschaftlich wie sie durchma-

chen. Wenn wir unsen Augenmert auf Jah vollkömberen von Gört erschaftenen Menschen richten, die Aufrichtigkeit des Menschen in seinem wahren geistigen viel besser beurteilen können. Gleichzeitig lemen wir mehr über die Wirklichkeit des geistigen Seins. Ob nun Krankheit oder unharmonische zwischenmenschliche Be-ziehungen uns zu schaffen machen, unsere Aufgebe ist stets dieselbet wir müssen alles berichtigen, was in uns das Blid von dem Wesen des Menschen als des gelsilgen Ausdrucks Gottes entstellt.

Ich fragte sinmal einen Freund; der sich schon viele Jahro mit der Christichen Wissenschaft befaßte, was er tue, wenn er ohne sein Verschulden Schwierigkeiten mit anderen Menschen habe. Die Frage verbluffte ihn einen Augenblick. Dann sagte er, dao er keine Antwort parat habe; er versuche, sich an solch einen Yorfall zu erinnern. Und fatsächlich konnte er sich an keinen erinnern! Er halte vor langer Zeit gelernt, daß das Böse in seinem LeBedürfnis, das Wesen Gottes und des Menschen, der Sein Ebenbild ist, bosser zu ver-

Dem Blickstaben des Gesetzes nach ist es immer möglich, dem einen oder ande-ren Teil zu Recht die Schuld zu geben, aber trotzdem tjürfen wir nicht vergessen. daß es unsere einzige Sorge sein sollte, die . Werke Gottes of/enbar werden" zu lassen . - die Gelegenheit dazu zu benutzen, unser Verständnis vom Wesen Gottes und Seiner Widerspiegelung, des Menschen, zu vertie-

Johannes 9:5; Psalm 37:37 [n. der engl. Bi-bel]; Wissenschoft und Gesundheit mit Schills-sei zur Holligen Schrift, S. 421.

Christian Science, aprich, kristian s'aldis.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christschen Wiesenschaft. Wissentichtell und Gesundheit mit
Schlüssel zur Heftigen Schrift. von Mary Baker Eddy. Ist
mit den englischen Task auf der gegenüberliegenden Seke erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezkunden der
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At la

This is called

These two men, droll inventions of Ben Shahn's imagination, are engaged in the inexhaustible activity of not listening to each other. It's called a conversation, Even though they have discarded their obvious social masks ("flow's the weather ... your family ... your dog, Raiph?") they are just not listening to each other. Each man is an argument, Q.E.D. on two legs, intent on setting the world right. If only someone would listen.

a conversation?

"Conversation," a painting Shahn completed in 1958, is no less searing in its social message than his earlier works depicting the poor, the unemployed, the destitute. In his later works, though, Shahn traded the telescope of his intellect and insight for a microscope. Each work reveals the same urgency and compassion for tackling the array of human misery, but, later, the focus is placed primarily on individual rather than mass behavior. Politics. Shahn observes, begins within.

At first glance, "Conversations" appears to be a satiric comment which observes how easily man presents to the outside world his personage rather than his real self. What he is and what he appears to be are often wholly different realities.

Shahn holds a fascination, partly humorous, partly wistful, with man's many social masks. If his subjects aren'i literally wearing a mask, then masks are implied by the secretive or bizarre way others in the canvas react to the subject. Even the viewer, who brings a panoply of personal blases to the canvas, wears the mask of his own aesthetic prejudices. Yet Shahn demonstrates a gentle humor, a musing rather than a mockery, toward his masked marauders. He prods gently at the face behind for it is none other than our own, "Conversations," though, is not merely a benign pa-

rody of personages as much as it is a remarkably cogent statement about language and its power to deceive. Words, Shahn implies, are as colorful and as plentiful as the masks which each figure dons with equal abandon. Here, language has become a labyrinth through which the listener must journey in hopes of eventually reaching the center of the speaker's ideas. But, like the masks, language becomes a series of codes. And, like it or not, the codes keep changing.

Shahn is aware of the language beneath language. A glance, we know, can cry; a pause can thunder. What is not being said here is obviously far more revealing than what is. As with music, the spaces between the notes are as important as the notes themselves. Silence, the space between words, is a language unto itself. Not only does it imply a desire as well as an ability to listen, but silence underlines a courage and trust with another person which renders words superfluous. Out of fear (fear of being laughed at, misunderstood, contradicted) we surround ourselves with words as a terrified child surrounds himself with a blanket. Words protect. They also: make a distance.

The only language spoken in this painting is body language. Shahn has placed his figures side-to-back, not unlike the non sequiturs which we know are tumbling along in this conversation. The figures, though, coalesce into one form - a paper cutout of sorts - whose full visual effect is that of a strange, winged insect. What one head of this creature hears, we know the other doesn't, This

insect. Homo non collequens is doomed to extinction out of its own borsdon. On loneliness, it is social comnentary by fully utilizing his irrepressible sense of hu-



'Conversations' 1958: Watercolor by Ben Shahn

mor, and, ultimately, compassion. As delt and as unfal-

The Home For Im

mark of Shahn's works, possess a tender, auton curious pair. Their hands, The knotted hands, the half

Distance

Belleve : Where I am You are Is not

The distance Between us.

Lrise by dayn to see the mount at full descending opposites up.

at full descending opposites up.

and down the prountain day. On passerby with me erranda way and for one a flick, or a flick, that gave that gold the length I strain road the last gave that gold, that lound for tune glint in flisted close in my sweating pocket in his cot all many lease. of climb a tallsman coin;

And I iake.

with me a wondering: Am I taken a flick, homunculus, down that lunar road the other traveler goes? glint in his eye? a moment's lurk in his cool benignant curve of mouth?

(T'ang: A.D. 618-907) The pause between motions in precise silence for centuries. ···· styled: in the sculptured moment-

Figure of a horse

a lustre-green horse dreaming of jade dynasties. James Facos

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Monday, August 30, 1976

Never read a short book

Books, I'm convinced, should never be fin

Writers can finish them of course; it's readers I'm talking about. I remember once having an English teacher who had road Hardy's "A Pair of Blue Eyes" up to the moment when Elfreda (was that the heroine's name?) was hanging by a fingernail to an uncertain tussock on a ledge of a cliff somewhere in Wessex. At this point she put the book down, and for twenty-five years has not picked it up again.

The thing is, she was clearly contented with her lot. The English teacher, that is, Elfreda, on the other hand (I suddenly have a horrible feeling that I have mixed her up with the heroine of "The History of Mr. Polly" . . . or maybe she appears in both books) may not have been. Twenty-five years on a tussock, in changing weather conditions, is not allogether an enviable position. But the English teacher seemed more than happy lhat the poor girl should stay just where she

was. And who would want to spoil it? Nothing is more infuriating to my mind than "a book you can't put down." All books ought to contain a long dreary passage of description somewhere near the beginning, to put one off as early as possible. Whodunits should remain whodunits. To disclose the criminal is to destroy the book. Instead the should have a prominent place in every lifinal pages should be left blank, or removed, brary. . . .

Not that I want to give the impression that I'm averse to finishing things. I'm all for finishing all sorts of things. Dishwashing. Party political broadcasts, Schools, Posts, . . . Indeed it could be argued that in many respects I show signs of being, by nature, something of a finisher, even a perfectionist. Comizing it, bringing it to a conclusion, reaching the ultimate: these are all goals which I can't claim to be entirely against.

It's just books I'm talking about.

Don't misunderstand me. I'm no bibliophobe. I've got shelves full of books. I love siderable cross section of books. I'm not a them all. But the ones for which I feel the deepest affection are the ones I haven't finished - which as it happens, are most of

On the radio recently I heard someone in all seriousness talking about Chancellor ished last was to pay a forfeit; she would Schmidt or President Amin or Marty Feldman (well, someone famous whose name I can't recall) and they remarked that "his" (and I quote) "his library was stocked with public knowledge of the outcome: she finbooks covering all branches of learning, indicating how widely read he was." A com- while I am still (a year and a half later) on mon misconception, that.

Some people collect books because they want to own them rather than because they want to read them. I'm not one of those. I want to read them all. I'm more than eager, taken the issue - which is that starting a book and starting a race are incompatible one that I am reluctant to abandon my own im age of a book's nature and contents, and this purpose - to finish them as soon as possible. what the author has to say. I'm more for the approach of Uncle Ted in N. J. Simpson's absurd play "The Resounding Tinkle" who liked to read his prose neat but didn't want too much of it, not just before a train journey. Caution forever. Read the first few paragraphs of a book painstakingly; deliberately, carefully ... and then give it a rest. Shelve

The Russian novelists are of course well speaking they make it almost impossible to get beyond the first chapter. It's easy for

them, of course, with patronyms and the like | The Monitor's religious article - all their characters having six different 76 syllable names.

Dickens has another technique. He simply makes the first four chapters of each of his novels into the beginning of a completely independent story. This is called keeping your options open, and really gives the reader every encouragement to lose interest as promptly as possible.

So authors sometimes help. More often, though, they work against the reader's better interests by trying to make him go on reading. Such authors ought to be watched out for, and where possible avoided. Short books are another ploy. It is only too easy to find oneself unexpectedly on the last page. I myself have been known to arrive alarmingly a the concluding sentence of "Silas Marner." I is perhaps wiser just to make a rule never to pick up a short-looking book in the first place. I've tried this with "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovitch" and it has worked well. There it is on my shelves, and I don't know the head, or, more importantly, the tall of it.

There are two books which are perfectly safe to pick up any number of times. One, as everyone who hasn't read it knows well enough, is "War and Peace." The only conditions which make it possible to finish this book, and which are thus better guarded against, are pregnancy and/or solitary confinement. The other book, which I'm positive no one has ever finished - so supreme are its nonsequiturs, so masterly its diversions - is "Tristram Shandy" by Laurence Storne. This

have friends who thoroughly disapprove of my attitude to books. These are those people who read books, right through, from front to back (though one of them, who'd better be nameless as I'm married to her, starts esoterically at the back). This gives them, I notice, a distinct air of having travelled; and they treat me as some sort of stay-at-home pletion, getting-to-the-end-of-something, final- or at best a mere dipper. But this isn't fair. I don't dip; I specialize. What little I read, I like to read well - no words left out, no meanings unanalyzed, no nuances overlooked In this way I probably know more intimately than many people the opening words of a condipper: I am a starter.

One of these friends challenged me to reading race. She was reading Dante's "Divine Comedy" and I was reading the aforementioned "Tristram Shandy." Whoever finthrow for me some special plant pols wanted, and I would construct for her a bird table. I am not in the least ashamed to make ished the Dante a couple of weeks later, page 112 of "Tristram," at these precise words; "Trust! - Trust we have a good con-

The point is that my friend has totally mispossible can't be vory enjoyable. Books are thoroughly enjoyable. So - Q.E.D. - one should only start a book with the definite intention of never finishing it. Who, after all, wants to wear out his favorite clothes? Some people have bookshelves lined with memo-des. I have bookshelves lined with uncompassed promises.

Incidentally, my friend added insult to injury by making me some beautiful pots. The known for their sympathetic encouragement birds in her garden however, are still withof their readers in this respect Generally out their table. But then I expect she's too busy tinishing books to notice.

Whose fault is it?

decision coming out of it.

him." It should be obvious he was not saying God and of His reflection, man. that the youth was blinded in order to provide an opportunity for Jesus to heal him. Yet, as *John 9:3; **Psalms 37:37; †Science and Christian Science emphasizes, the need is not. Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 421. the placing of blame upon this person or that but the use of the opportunity at hand to indicate or demonstrate the nature of God.

So the better question might be this: what is there in this situation right now that calls for a better understanding or a better illustration in my life of the nature of God? What qualities of thought, or possibly what ways of outward action, are right now contradicting that nature? The primal interest here is not a placing of blame but an awakening to one's own opportunity for progress.

Christian Science is based upon the foundational teaching of the first chapter of Genesis that man is the image and likeness of God, that is, that he reflects the nature of God. Trouble between people (or mistakes that bring trouble of one kind or another) always relates in some way to a misapprehension of man's being. To see a mistake made, or to believe that we have made a mistake, is to indicate that we are not looking at the man God made but at a mortal, mistaken sense of man. The Psalmist gave advice that we are not following, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright."**

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, makes this arresting statement: "It is no more Christianly scientific to see disease than it is to experience it."† To mark the perfect man of God's creating, to behold the uprightness of man in his true, spiritual selfhood, will greatly improve our judgment of any situation. At the same time we are learning more of the reality of spiritual being. Whether it is disease that concerns us, or the discord in human relationships, the need is always the same: to correct whatever in us distorts our view of man's nature as the spiritual expression of God.

I once asked a friend - a longtime student of Christian Science — what he did when through no fault of his own he had trouble

Maring Property Company in thee, O Lord, do I put my trust: let me never be put to confusion.

Ode on being puffed up

With sighs and portents Of self-importance Rampant everywhere:... The sheer viscosity

Of such pomposity Is rether hard to bear When one considers the civility: as woll as strength of sweet humility.

Thomas Alan Waldman

Was it my fault or his? If it is an honest with other people. The question stumped him uestion, it at least shows the beginnings of for a moment. Then he said that he could not numility. Sometimes we are tempted to as- immediately find an answer because he was sume offhand that whatever went wrong trying to remember such an occasion. And he must have been the other fellow's fault. But could not! He had long since learned that evil there is something amiss with the question it- in his experience was inseparable from his self, or with the expectation of a satisfactory own need to better understand the nature of God and of man as His likeness.

Christ Jesus made the point to his disciples
when they asked him, concerning a blind sense blame can be legitimately placed on youth, who had been at fault - the youth him- one party or another, but the point still reself or his parents. He mude no choice of one mains that our concern need be only "that or the other. "Neither hath this man the works of God should be made manifest" sinned, nor his parents," he said, "but that - that we use the opportunity presented to the works of God should be made manifest in improve our understanding of the nature of

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Joseph C. Harsch

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Oals, wink YOL one-i

Charles W. Yost Technology's next stop: Utopia, doomsday, or quiet progress

into the future usually come out with one or placing intolerable burdens on the environanother of three scenarios. Since World War II. the most popular one has been the doomsday scenario.

When he proposed to the United Nations in 1946 a plan for internationalizing nuclear weapons. Bernard Baruch said. "We are here to choose between the quick and the dead." In subsequent years many academics, including Henry Kissinger and Herman Kahn, wrote books epitomized by the latter's "Thinking About the Unthinkable" describing how nuclear weapons, despite their appailing destructiveness, might nevertheless be used.

Time passed, and these weapons were not used even in Victnam. The younger generation could but dimly perceive the reality of horrors they had never witnessed. Recently, however, with the proliferation of nuclear energy and the impending proliferation of technology which might make nuclear weapons very widely available, with the emergence too of networks of terrorists who might be able to seize such weapons, this scenario is being re-

Another which was popular a few years ago was set forth in the study "Limits to Growth," which postulated that man-made pollution,

ment. It assumed that many of these ominous burdens would continue on their present course, and from their extrapolation predicted another kind of doomsday.

The opposite scenario claims that we are moving toward a utopia in which the miracle of the machine will have provided for most of man's material wants and relieved him from more than occasional labor. The 19th century particularly had a naive belief in the inevitability of progress.

This scenario lost its credibility with two world wars, the Bolshevik Revolution, the appalling atrocities of the Nazis, and the realization, hardly a new one, that the possession of great wealth does not cure men of their inclination to sin. Aldous Huxley in "Brave New World" and George Orwell in "1984" showed how technology could be used as the master instead of the servant of mankind.

However, with the extraordinary triumphs of physics and biology in the last 40 years, with the achievements of computerization, mininturization, and the green revolution, optimism revived. It became fashionable to deride limits to growth and to claim again that a still . more ingenious technology can solve all the

OPINION AND...

These two scenarios represent for the most part the views of so-called experts, whose views are supposed to be sober and sophisticated but who in fact are as subject to euphoria or depression as the rest of us.

The third, less conspicuous but more prevalent scenario is the one assumed by most citizens of the United States and the rich countries and by many of the elites of poor countries. This scenario might be symbolized by an escalator on which mankind is slowly but surely rising, not to utopia, but to ever-greater heights of material satisfaction. The escalator is slowed or stopped now and then by war or economic depression, but these interruptions are always temporary and after a painful interval the upward march is inevitably re-

This is the scenario favored by governments and councils of economic advisers who, bending over their statistical tea leaves, predict an ever-rising GNP and promise the unemployed that prosperity is just around the corner. It is this doctrine that has created the worldwide revolution of rising expectations, which more and more confounds politicians who cannot satisfy the expectations they have helped to

gazing, it is time we admitted that we see only

through a glass darkly. No one knows what his going to happen 10 or 50 years from now. The escalator might stop of itself or te might decide to stop it. We might get off and step on quite a different one. Doomsday might

happen — if we let it. Utopla probably won't The fact is that we have created mechanic servants we can use either well or badly we can go to war or stay at peace. We can mee basic human needs for all, or we can go or meeting extravagant material wants for some We can learn or not learn that material want are never satisfied, nor their satisfaction ever fully satisfying.

The usefulness of scenarios is to show as ways we might but do not have to go. We an the playwrights, stage managers, and actor. and we can change the plot, if it seems then i to destroy us, or shift the scenes if they have too little room for humanity.

The one thing we can be sure of isday Fortunately in a democracy we have we thing to say about what that change all be But if we do not exercise our right to those, the escalator, which goes down as easily asy.

1976 Charles W. Yost

"The skyscrapers of New York will never know the coomess that comes down on Kifisia." - George Seferis

These notes may be read as evidence of what happens when one visits New York for too short a time, after too long an absence, with a paperback by the Greek poet Athens, and who wouldn't love to visit it next? - with a Sunday New York Times under one arm. . . .

Meanwhile, on the shuttle to New York the passengers seem to change their faces somewhere over Hartford, You simply can't enter New York looking the way you look everyplace else. But what sort of expression should you prepare? Worrying about this question gives you a certain anxiety, a certain desperate alertness. Ab, good! Now you look like a New Yorker.

New York is a foreign country; there ough! to be a passport for it. Instead, every New Yorker plays his own customs officer - only he inspects you, not your luggage: "Have you got what It takes? Stand and de-

New York may be the only city whose airport is the quietest and slowest part of town. Among the skyscrapers, in true skyscraper fashion, noise is piled on noise - jackhammer on top of truck engine on top of police siren. And on top of all, a hum, an oom like a dynamo: the native sound of New York.

"You can't hear yourself think." In New York this is

Melvin Maddocks

no figure of speech. Santayana said nobody could be a philosopher in New York; and he must have thought of

Yorker is trying to keep up with his own sound barrier. You don't race the taxt to the intersection, you race the

What are the rules for winning the competition that is, in fact, New York? Nobody knows. But everybody knows what it means to lose in New York. To lose is to stop. "On the track, on the track again, on the track,/how many times around. . . ?" (Seferis)

New York may be defined as a state of unprovoked excitement, feeding on itself. The very fact that he is a "New Yorker" can make the New Yorker excited. Even when he is not excited, he is still more excited than anybody else. Excitement is his pleasure. Excitement is his pain. Excitement is what he thinks of when he thinks of

If nobody is more excited than a New Yorker, nobody is more bored either. How, else can he survive his own excitement? There is no sight like a New Yorker being hustled by another New Yorker, being watched, say, by a policeman. The eyes have seen everything. The shoulders are in a condition of permanent shrug. The tiny quarter-smile says: "Save your act for the out-of-low-

There is a sadness to New York in 1978. New York was cut out to be a winner - a boffo smash - and it doesn't really know how to be anything else. That faithful stereotype, the New York cabble, still plays his expected role of manic eccentric, for instance, but now he

For the first time New York seems cut off from its origins, its sources. "We find it strange that once we were able to build" (Seferis). Despite its noise-andspeed game New York is becoming the one thing it appeared impossible that now-and-future city could ever become: old-fashioned. It is turning into its own perfervid museum. Will the 21st century be able to afford the consumption and self-consumption of New York?

At this instant of human faltering one can, at last. really like New York. The city has seen the possibility of its own demise, and that look too is in everybody's eyes. "The skyscrapers of New York will never know the coolness that comes down on Kifisia" - but they're beginning to act as if they could use it, and might even

Who knows? The day may come when New Yorkers

New York notebook

The noise and the speed are one. It is as if the New

ner, buddy. Never con a con man."

is like an old trouper in a fading-hit.

will join in the common prayer of non-New Yorkers "Give us, outside sleep, serenity" (Seferis). The day may come. But it's not here yet, and the rest of us are secretly relieved. The natives need a volcano to visit now and then, even though - listen! - they wouldn't want to live there.

U.K. devolution: would it mean passports to Pimlico?

The British Government seems intent on imthe latest white paper, and any challenge to hand, underrepresented in the national ParliaThis will not matter so much if government and in the national ParliaThis will not matter so much if government and in the national ParliaThis will not matter so much if government and in the national ParliaThis will not matter so much if government and in the national ParliaThe British Government seems intent on imthe latest white paper, and any challenge to hand, underrepresented in the national ParliaThis will not matter so much if government and in the national ParliaThis will not matter so much if government and in the national ParliaThis will not matter so much in the national Parliathe latest write paper, and any challenge to hand, underrepresented in the national Parlia.

This will not matter so much if government to the validity of assembly acts will go in the first, ment because of the plurality (filtrst past the becomes more efficient, and more responsive familying promises remaining to make the property of the people. We will have to sale that the needs of the people. We will have to sale that the needs of the people. We will have to sale that the needs of the people.

anilis whose electoral help is keeping Labour. It is not easy to see who will gain from the as well as Scotland; Wales, and Northern Iredinguistry and ensuring the passage of conclusions. Certainly, assembly representatives land, under a new written constitution and a string in Edinburgh or Cardiff will be able to take decisions on a whole range of "bread and some form of Scotland," Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes on some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes of some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes of the some form of Scotland, Nationalists have their eyes of the some form of the sound of t

some form of "dovolution;" as it is called. The hinds, the assemblies will have limited flexibilities how significant and the hatton fly, a low threshold of frustration, and a called. How little power will eatisfy them? How much will disintegrate the United King

Soveral government white papers have now completed the general picture of the intended. devolution: a legislative assembly in Scotland; tions, The Plaid Cymru has limited electoral; an executive assembly in Wales, with powers support, but the SNP received over 80 percent over health, education (except universities), lo- of the Scottish votes cast at the last election. It

The government declares itself wholly on-

London volved powers will not be withdrawn, states United Kingdom. The Liberals, on the other also established for England.

butter" issues. But without the power to raise the wealth obtainable from the North Sea of

ready-made excuse for avoiding action. The proposals do not go far enough for the Scottish National Party and its Weish equivalent, the Plaid Cymru. Both seek complete thdependence within the Commonwealth of Na-

Many conservatives and some Labour ment of civil servants, and to the overall costs of

and see if this occurs, but the precedents are

The Scottish Nationalists have their eyes on funds, the assemblies will have limited flexibil- deposits, but no government in Westminster is going to allow the profits from major national several centuries. Some devolution of powers several centuries. Some devolution of powers resources to be used only where - or hear where - they are located,

For some years, as a 1973 government research paper on the constitution demonstrated. In terms of Britain's place in the world, its the people of England have subsidized the sconomies of Wales, Scotland and Northern national peace, security, and common sanse to

als will add to the complexity, to the quantity land, given the right to issue its own passports The government declares used whomy opmany conservatives and some lands intermediate, but in the Scottish proposition of the government is going too far, government. It will add even more it, as has
als there is a strong federalist element. Desorption of the been sigglested, new regional institutions are

The separate cultural - even "national" identities within Scotland, Wales, and other areas of this small island kingdom are historical legacies of great diversity and value. They may be desirable, but complete disintegration would be disastrous.

capacity to negotiate, to contribute to interprovide foreign ald, in terms of its morale as a cal government and related matters, within the is a force to be reckined with, even it many. United Kingdom is already devolved onto rea a united United Kingdom is vitally necessary a block vote from the central budget.

| A great deal of civil administration in the hation, and its ability to care for an appearance of national policy, and financed by who vote for it have not said they want an inglocal bodies of various kinds. The new proposal None of us can afford to see Pimilico, or Scotland.

> Mr. Millar is an Australian political setentist currently living in London

There are two particular reasons why the incident along the Korean truce line at Panmunjom was more serious than similar incidents and why it was both necessary and desirable for the armed forces of the United States to go out in considerable force and take down that poplar tree which started the

The first reason is that among communist states the North Koreans stand out as probably the most primitive, bigoted, irrational, and fanatic. An incident of the same week at the nonaligned conference at Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) illustrated the point. According to a reporter of the New York Times, North Korean delegates wandered freely through the pressroom, read telegrams over the shoulders of reporters, and in one case tried to grab a North Korean draft resolution away from a West German reporter. The report had not been officially released. The West German held firm. The North Koreans were outraged that their own rules were not enforced in Sri

Officials from many communist countries used to behave like that. In the early days after World War II international gatherings were frequently enlivened by the arrogance, bad South Korea on the assumption that the United

North Korean primitives

COMMENTARY

manners, and just plain boorishness of people representing East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and others. They flaunted an attitude of self-righteous superiority. They treated Westerners as moral inferiors. In other words, they behaved as the zealots of a new religion have behaved toward nonbelievers down through the ages.

There are not many of these primitive communists around anymore. Soviet diplomats have imprecable manners. East European communist officials are sophisticated in manner and indistinguishable in dress from West Europeans. And practically all of them now have a healthy respect for the military capabliity of Americans. They have been out in the world a lot since 1945, and learned a lot.

But the North Koreans have been bottled up in their own remarkable Isolation. They have Americans to the south of them, Chinese to the northwest and Soviets to the northeast. They are not members of the United Nations. They live in a little enclave dominated by their own aging, fanalic dictator.

Fanatics can make serious miscalculations. The North Koreans made one great big miscalculation back on June 25, 1950. They invaded

States neither would nor could intervene effec- It seems to be damped down now, but it

can do it a second time. In this case the moment might just seem to

be right for testing the willingness of the United States to act vigorously in support of its international commitments. It is committed to defend South Korea. It maintains over 40,000 Korea. American soldlers and airmen plus substantial the dictatorial domestic behavior of South Ko-major burden of defending South Korea. rean President Park Chung Hee. Add that the United States is on the brink of a presidential centered on domestic affairs.

Considering then the fanatic primitivism of North Korean communism and the circumstances of the times Washington could not rule out the possibility that the original attack on the American work party at Panmunjom was more than a local incident. It had to be seen as a possibly deliberate test of America's readiness to act promptly and in force.

tively to prevent their conquest of South stands as a reminder of the fact that someday Japan should shoulder more of its own respon-People who can make such a mistake once sibility in the area. The independence of South Korea is of first importance to Japan. The presence in South Korea of a nower hostile to Japan would be a serious military danger to Japan. Japan's security is directly concerned in the matter of the independence of South

The United States is in South Korea to pronaval forces in Korea and its vicinity. But it tect Japan's interests in South Korea. But this has not taken any vigorous action in Asia since should be a temporary, not a permanent, conits withdrawal from Vietnam. And there has dition, Japan someday should take up the burbeen rising criticism in the United States of den of its own defense, which should mean the

It will take a lot of diplomacy and patient missionary work to get the South Kereans and election campaign when American attention is the Japanese to forget the past and become true partners. There is no reason not to make a start now in a direction which would let the United States reduce its responsibilities in

The North Koreans, meanwhile, have probably defeated their own purposes. By the tree incident they have certainly reduced any inclinations in Washington to think about American withdrawal

After the communist summit — more feuds

By Eric Bourne

The first ripples have appeared of a fresh controversy between the East Europeans and the independent Western communist parties over the old question of whether Moscow is the center of international communism.

At issue is the highly sensitive theory of "proletarian internationalism," the Soviets' criterion of other parties' loyalty to a unified,

The independent communist parties oppose it as "obsolete," for it would allow Moscow to impose limits on every other party's right to shape its program according to individ-

They made their presence at the East Berlin summit of European parties in late June conditional on the exclusion of the concept of "pro- on a world scale." letarian internationalism" from the final "consensus" statement.

Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev included it in his speech. That was permissible ing themselves if they thought they could do under conference rules, which allowed each without "the strong realities of the U.S.S.R. party to say what it liked, however con- and the whole communist movement.

troversial, but confined the document to previously agreed formulas. Thus the final statement of the conference

referred only to "internationalist, comradely,

voluntary cooperation" between parties. But within a few weeks the Soviet concept was being reaffirmed by some of the East Europeans. Most unequivocal - and predictable was the Czechoslovak party, which takes a completely conformist stand on all aspects of

relations with the U.S.S.R. and among parties. More than "voluntary" cooperation was needed, said the Czechoslovak party weekly Trybuna. It insisted on unity of action based on "International proletarian discipline" and produced a quotation from Lenin that individual (party or national) interests must be "subordinated to the interests of proletarian struggle

The Czechoslovak party dallies, Rude Pravo (Prague) and Prayda (Bratislava), both told the independent parties that they were delud-

justify the Yugoslav party's evident wait-and- cized Russia's handling of people like extled see attitude about Russian concessions in East Berlin. It is wary about accepting them as indicative of a genuine and lasting change of mind. An example is an article in its central committee's magazine, Socialism, published

The article is an extremely sharp and detailed reply to a Soviet theoretical pamphlet issued earlier this year, accusing the Yugoslavs, among others, of revisionism and anti-Sovietism and, said the magazine, totally misrepresenting Yugoslavia's system and policies. Any "leading center" is completely out of the question; and the Russian model, Belgrade added bluntly, no longer constituted an example for other countries or parties to follow.

shortly after the Berlin conference.

The Italian party holds that party autonomy excludes interference but need not rule out legitimate "comradely" criticism among the parties. It has publicly defended Czechoslovak dissidents against hard-line threats over since the 1968 Soviet invasion ended the liberal re-

This revival of old arguments would seem to gime of Alexander Dubcek. And it has critinovelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Recently it has embarrassed two more of the East European regimes.

In July a message to the Polish leadership voiced concern at the severity of sentences on ringleaders in the June riots over sharp rises in food prices. "It must be possible in socialist countries" to find other ways of solving such conflicts, an Italian central committee letter

The East German shooting on the border with West Germany involving an Italian truck driver prompted the Italian party to tell the East Berlin leaders that such trigger-happy methods are "unsocialist." It refrained from mentioning that, ironically, the driver was a member of the Italian party, though this clearly made the chiding even more embar-

Mr. Bourne is this newspaper's special correspondent in Eastern Europe.

Koran's teachings, Tibetan protest, South Korea

Allow me please to take exception with Tibetan protest Richard Critchfield's special article on "How Egypt's rural poor wage battle to survive." Mr. Critchfield makes the erroneous claim that beyond memorizing the Koran, the education of some villagers in Egypt . . . "is thus limited to the teachings of medieval Islam, which de-surbee the earth as flat and surrounded by wa-

on Islam, but as often as I read the Koran, and Tibetans and in the international academic gradually memorize from it. I know it em-

The Koran describes the earth, moon, sun and other planets and stars, as each having a set path or ortat, never deviating from it, until the earth and heavens cease to be ... with the final cutcome in God's hands. Islam never changes its true character. It adapts itself to past, present, and future regardless of people's habits or mentalities: 🖖

Mr. Critchfield hastens to blame Islam, as is the custom of Western writers past and simple people I assure you until today there pletely different language and use a written are people in the U.S. who do not believe that U.S. astronauts landed on the moon. Are we to surmise from this that U.S. science is lagging. Concerning the occupation of Tibet by the Decatur, Ala.

Two well-known individuals from the Westhave visited Tibet recently: Han Suyin, an author, and Neville Maxwell, a journalist, both of whom have spoken and written about the glowing and glorious achievements of the Chinese in Tibet. They have virtually condemned everything of the past and praised every material and visual change they we're shown. It should I do not claim to be the absolute authority be pointed out that there are those among the munity who, with more specific and a bodies the true teachings of Islam; and Mr. der knowledge, can write equally glowing ar-Critchfield's above claim is truly false. dicles speaking favorably of Tibet's past, and Critchfield's above claim is truly false. certainly more objectively of the present Ti

> There are simple facts that can easily give a proper perspective to the entire question. A classic example of Han chauvinism is the fact that the Chinese have always claimed other peoples like the Mongolians and Tibetans to be part of the Chinese race irrespective of the actual (acts. First, the Tibetans have never considered themselves Chinese at any point or in any manner, and second, we speak a comblance.

People's Liberation Army in the early 1950s, it Mustafa I. Elayan must be bluntly relterated to China's new ad- New York

mirers that the Tibetans never extended an in- South Korea vitation to the Chinese to come to Tibet, and nobody requested them for "liberation," In spirit and in deed.

But where are Tibet's friends who supported the cause of freedom in 19597 Must Tibet be eniently forgotten? And is material progress, universal during the past few decades but heavily emphasized in the official Chinese sufficient reason for their continuing presence in Tibet?

wrongs of the past and seek any compensation but ask for a solution to an on-going problem. Refugees are still escaping across the Hi-malayas and there are continuous uprisings and acts of sahotage against the Chinese, reported, surprisingly, by their own media. Exiled Tibetans have gone through countless disappointments and have faced seemingly unmanageable problems. But the spirit is still not broken. It is strong and alive, and the world, not just selected friends, is welcome to inspect exiled communities, meet the people, and learn the Tibetan side of the Tibetan problem.

On Aug. 8, 1973, Kim Dae Jung, the 1971 nobody requested them for "liberation." In presidential candidate who ran against Prosident, the Tibetans opposed the intrusion both in from Tokyo by Park's KCIA agents. Three years later, the victim is still detained in Korea, and in prison.

On March I this year, 13 including Kim signed a declaration calling for reacteding Presidential Emergency Decree No. 9 of May 1975 and demanding Park's resignation. Assertsame as calling for the government's over-The Tibetane do not simply tament the throw," the Park regime is trying 18 democourt. Isbeling them as masterminds of the so-called "Christian plot" to overthrow the goverument. The "trial" is going on with no end in sight. Evidences show that Park is capable of doing his worst to silence any opposition. At: the moment, however, the continuous criticism from abroad and the prospect of a new administration in the U.S. are holding him from committing his worst.

> Youngche Kang Secretary General. Koreun Congress for Democracy and Unification

Tenzin N. Tethong We inbite readers' letters for this column. Of Acting representative of his course we cannot answer every one, and some Holiness the Dalai Lama are condensed before publication, but thought-Office of Tibet ful domments are welcome.